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THE  
MONTHLY  
MAGAZINE;

OR,  
BRITISH REGISTER:

INCLUDING

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM  
CORRESPONDENTS ON ALL SUBJECTS OF  
LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.  
BIOGRAPHY, AND REMAINS OF EMINENT  
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CORNUCOPIA OF ANECDOTES.  
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ACCOUNT OF NEW PATENTS.  
PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.  
REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSIC.  
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MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c.  
BIOGRAPHIANA.  
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, CLASSED AND  
ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL OR-  
DER OF THE COUNTIES.

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VOL. LII.

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PART II. FOR 1821.

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London:

PRINTED FOR SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS AND CO.  
BRIDE COURT, BRIDGE STREET;

By whom Communications (Post-paid) are thankfully received.

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[Price Fifteen Shillings, half-bound.]

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Shackell and Arrowsmith Johnson's Court Fleet Street.

# THE BRITISH MUSEUM

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# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 357.]

AUGUST 1, 1821.

[1 of Vol. 52.



LOCKE'S RESIDENCE AT OTES, NEAR HARLOW.

Mr. LOCKE resided, for the benefit of its salubrious air, during the last fourteen years of his life, almost entirely at Otes Manor House, then the seat of Sir Francis Masham, whose lady, Damaris, was daughter of Dr. Cudworth, author of the *Intellectual System*. Here he died in October, 1704, and was buried on the south of the Church-yard of High Laver, under a black marble grave-stone, which has lately been repaired at the expence of the Rev. P. Budworth. His "*Essay on the Human Understanding*," his work on "*Education*," and his "*Reasonableness of Christianity*," were published during his residence here; and his published Letters to his friends were, during a period of many years, dated from this interesting house.

## VISIT of a MUSICAL AMATEUR to the BRITISH METROPOLIS.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

AS I treat myself with a journey to London once a year, and visit most of the places of public amusement, particularly those of a musical character, I am induced to send you some remarks, in hopes of drawing forth the observations of some other of your correspondents upon the same subjects.

There is something delightful in a London breakfast.—I always sit down  
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in good earnest to attack the bread and butter (which I think the best in the world), and enjoy the flavour of the tea,—the *cream* is too ethereal in *hue* and *quality* for my taste; but the hot rolls and wet newspaper are luxuries indeed. As I run my eye down the steamy columns of this pleasant companion before the fire, I see invitations to the play, the opera, the Egyptian tombs, the exhibitions, and the English opera. How is it that we have this overflow at Drury-Lane on singing nights, and this dearth of company on  
A others?

others? Is it, that we have lost Kean and O'Neill; or does the taste for the drama decline? No:—the theatres are too large for the purpose; not half the company can discern the motions of the countenance which depict the passions. If the cheeks were not painted a tremendous red, and the nose a sparkling white, the features of the face would not be seen in the farthest boxes; but music can be heard as well by the remotest listener as the nearest, and often with a better effect: besides, a taste for music is rapidly increasing, and we like to go and hear that well done, which is a favourite pursuit with ourselves. I should not have been so well satisfied with the opera of Artaxerxes, had not I heard Dirce the night before, the recitation of which was drawled out in the common-place modulation of a parish clerk. Artaxerxes is now becoming old-fashioned, and may be said to be almost wholly destitute of the graceful inflexions of modern melody. Many of its ornaments are as quaint as the lace and ruffles of the last century. Much has been said of the talents of Miss Wilson, who performs Mandane,—she certainly is pretty, sprightly, and engaging; but she possesses not that volume of tone and clear articulation, which are indispensable requisites in a great singer. Her animation is considerable, but in many instances ill directed. Her long holding notes, and occasional bursts, are instances of a mistaken effort to achieve that which should be sought with more feeling and art. Her enunciation in recitative lies too much upon the teeth and nose: in this particular there is a striking contrast in the superior manner of the delightful Madame Vestris. Nature has certainly done more for Miss Wilson as an actress than a singer.

The great attraction at Drury-Lane is Mr. BRAHAM; but it is to be lamented that he should so often address himself to the gallery. No one sings so well and so ill: in his "*mezza voce*" he is graceful and enchanting, and always in tune. When he sings the least, he sings the best; but in pouring forth the "mighty strain" intended for the gods, he often outrages the feelings of mortals below.

#### ORATORIOS.

In this theatre are given the oratorios under the direction of Sir G. SMART, which are certainly the greatest musical treat open to the public.

Sir G. never fails to set before his audience rarities of the first kind, and often at considerable cost. Mr. KIESEWETHER made his first appearance upon the violin, and exhibited very singular and masterly powers. His style is purely German, dark and forcible; he has none of the glitter of Vaccari or Mori, but he has the strength of Yaniewitz, and the polish of Baillot. It is worthy of remark, that the pupils of the new school are good composers, as well as great performers. Mr. Lindley and the piano-forte Cramer may be mentioned as instances where the finest practical talents are constantly exhibited in music of the most commonplace order.

At these performances, we are first presented with the new choral compositions of the day—the Seasons, the Mount of Olives, the oratorio of Judah, &c. Notwithstanding the orchestra is numerous and well chosen, there wants that weight of sound in the loud and magnificent parts, which is necessary to the production of the sublime. A theatre, from having no ceiling above the stage, is ill adapted for such performances, as more than half the sound is lost. Liverpool and Manchester have their Music Halls; but the Metropolis is without an edifice in which the solemnities of oratorio music can be displayed. The Concerts form a most distinguished part of the musical season: there are not less than fifty given from January to June, in which all the talent of the country is engaged.—The first is the Ancient, or King's Concert, which was established a century ago. It is conducted by twelve noblemen, who direct in turn, and no composition is allowed to be performed of a more recent date than fifty years, under the penalty of 500l. The orchestra is most ably conducted by Mr. Greatorex, who communicates to the choir that fire and spirit which Mr. Bates first introduced into the grand performances at the Abbey. The Vocal Concerts are open to the public; and though the *materiel* of which they are formed is the same as the Ancient, yet it has been found necessary to consult the public taste, and to introduce the modern compositions of the day. These concerts will suffer much by the death of Mr. Bartleman: there is no one left that can at all vie with him in sentiment or manner. Mr. Bellamy is at present his only successor; but surely this gentleman cannot be aware of the inelegant way in which



which he delivers his tones: his manner is too complicated, and there wants more nature and simplicity in his enunciation. By a circuitous motion of his mouth, he puts his words upon the rack, and produces deformity and dislocation.\* These defects are much to be lamented, as Mr. Bellamy has an excellent voice, great energy, and is a good musician. Mr. Kellner has recently made the tour of Italy, by which he has learnt every thing, but the faculty of singing his own language. He has a fine bass voice, and accompanies himself on the piano-forte with great skill and ability, but every word he attempts to utter seems imprisoned in his mouth, and when they escape, it is with such violence and bluntness, as more to annoy than delight. If he would begin *de novo* and learn the first rudiments of a correct and polite enunciation, he certainly might become the first bass singer of the day.

#### MRS. SALMON'S CONCERT.

This lady gives two concerts in each season, at which all the first performers appear, and the best company attend. Mrs. SALMON is, I believe, the first instance in which the requisites of a great singer have been found united in an English woman; and she is a striking example of what genius and industry will do, unaided by tuition and patronage. Her vocal talent is entirely her own—she has had no master, and is purely original. Like the sweet chantress of the grove, "*she sang unheeded and unknown*," but the influence of her voice has broken the spell which envy sought to throw around her. Her voice is not extensive or powerful; but it is of the richest *colour* and quality: her execution is remarkable for its brilliant rapidity, and for the grace and facility with which she takes up or concludes her passages. She is the only singer who has discovered the art of varying her tone to the sentiment or passage she has to express. In her divisions, the beauty of the flute is succeeded by the rich and mellow tones of the clarionet, and in her "*mezza voce*," the flageolet is surpassed in delicacy and beauty. Her knowledge of the science gives her a great advantage over her contemporaries; and it is only in the *encore* that her fancy and creative power are fully displayed. "*From mighty Kings*," a

\* Du-ark-ness—she-ah-dow—le-oy-t—im-me-agine—an-noyn-ted.

second rate song of Handel's, she has raised into importance by the inimitable style of her execution; and such is the versatility of her powers, that there is no department of the vocal art in which she is not pre-eminent.

Miss STEPHENS next claims our admiration, by her very interesting and unaffected manner. There is a pensive tone in her voice that indicates a sweetness of disposition—so far the voice may be said to be an index of the mind. Her style is that of nature and simplicity; and as her articulation is clear and good, she never appears to more advantage than in singing an English ballad; but beautiful and pathetic as many of these national compositions are, it is to be lamented that the music is so seldom worthy of them.

It is said that Mrs. Dickons has sung one song in England three hundred times, and it is probable that Miss Stephens will double that number in her performance of "*Auld Robin Gray*."

The NOBLEMAN'S CATCH CLUB, at the Thatched House Tavern, is very difficult of access. It has been kept up with great spirit for sixty years. The society consists of forty-four members, among whom there are two princes, twelve nobles, with several baronets and honourables. It is a law, that each member shall possess 500*l.* a year in land, and sufficient talent to take a part in a glee. The members dine together every Tuesday from January to June, and twenty-two of the first professional singers are admitted as honorary members at this Anacreontic board. It is not wonderful, that in so illustrious a company, the genius of Webbe, Cooke, Danby, Paxton, and Calcot, should have been stimulated to produce those admirable compositions, which this society has rewarded by their gold medal. These meetings had their origin in the time of Charles II. and the following composition by Purcell has never been equalled:—

Sum up all the delights the world can produce,

The darling allurements now chiefly in use:  
You'll find, when compared, there's none  
can contend

With the solid enjoyments of bottle and friend.

For honour, or wealth, or beauty may waste:

Those joys often fade, and rarely do last:  
They're so hard to attain, and so easily lost,

That the pleasure ne'er answers the trouble and cost.

None,

None, like wine and true friendship, are  
lasting and sure,  
From jealousy free, and from envy secure.  
Then fill up the glasses until they run o'er,  
A friend and good wine are the charms we  
adore.

The PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY is composed of the first performers of the age, who agree to lay aside all party feelings, and to co-operate for the promotion and improvement of the art.—This concert is for the exclusive study of instrumental music, and is the only band in Europe where effect can be given to the Sinfonias of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven. The simultaneous effect of forty masters upon the stringed instruments, performing with an identity of taste and expression, is truly astonishing. The force of this combination is ten times that of a common band of equal numbers, and the sudden transitions from loud to soft are as striking upon the ear, as the effects of lightning in a dark night upon the eye. But we must hear the performance of Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony before we can appreciate the talents of this extraordinary orchestra. This piece exhibits, by the power of sounds alone, a picture of the events of a summer's day,—the sunrise—the freshness of the morning—the singing of birds—the buzz of insects—the storm—the calm—the rustic song and dance—and the close of the evening. As it is the first object of this society to exhibit the art, and not the performer, no solos are admitted; but the finest talents are displayed in the most elaborate and scientific compositions.

Moscheles, a German, made his first appearance this season. This performer, by the peculiarity of his touch, gives to the piano-forte a new language and character, and impresses us with an idea that the powers of this instrument are but just developing, and that, like the harp of Terpander, there still lie in it hidden treasures. The velocity of his execution is more striking than brilliant, as he elicits a series of new effects. Those Arpeggio passages which are common to the instrument, he weaves in a new and beautiful texture, seldom resorting to the ordinary routine of modulation, but enchants, like Mozart, with the simplicity of nature. But it is in the sublime that he excels. "*In his left hand lieth the thunder, and the lightning in his right.*" At a blow he will strike the scale of sounds into a thousand pieces, and re-collect them

in showers of harmony. This wonderful performer is a young man, and a pupil of Beethoven; and his appearance in the waning light of his master may prove a fortunate thing for the musical world.

#### THE CHAPEL ROYAL.

The French say that our palaces are not equal in magnificence to their royal stables. We certainly cannot boast of our Chapel Royal: a more incommodious place could not be attached to an alms-house. Here, we might have thought, the service of the church would have been given in a style of the greatest excellence; but, on the contrary, it is in general carelessly performed, under the disadvantages of an incomplete choir and a bad organ. Most foreigners are in the habit of visiting this place, to see the reigning family and our court religion; but, after paying at two places for admission, how miserably must they be disappointed! Our church music is distinguished for its simple grandeur above all others in the world, and it would well become a great nation that there should be at least one place in the country where it might be heard in perfection.—What we have expended in gun-flints, in the late destructive war, would have built a sumptuous palace, with all its appendages.

If we go to the Museum and view the marbles, we ask ourselves—what have we done that was not done by the ancients three thousand years ago? In sculpture and architecture we have not yet equalled them, but in the *beau ideal*, in music and the arts of design, we have left them in their first lessons. The Egyptian tombs will convince us how little the imagination was concerned in their drawings—and the rude structure of their instruments how little they knew in music. But it was reserved for this age to unite all the charms of the fine arts, in that grand dramatic spectacle, the ITALIAN OPERA. Immediately on entering this house, our sensations are strongly excited by the grandeur of the place. If we pass from the hall to view the interior, at the door which enters the pit by the orchestra, we cannot but be struck with the sublimity of the sight. A spacious dome opens upon you with 240 boxes piled one upon another to an immense height, filled in every part by the nobility of the land, glittering in the richest costumes; and the eye wanders



ders over the thousand objects presented to view, in admiration and delight. If we place ourselves upon the sixth form on the violoncello side, we shall find it the best place to enjoy the music and to see the ballet: as in this situation we shall just catch the feet of the dancers. The overture announces by its dark harmony, the fatal career of Don Giovanni. Ambrogetti's performance of the Hero is the finest specimen of acting exhibited in this country. His vocal powers are not even of a second rate order, but his fine conceptions, his spirit and vivacity, so counterbalance every defect, that the impulse which he gives to our feelings, carries us over all his faults as a singer. De Begni, in Leporello, is scarcely inferior to Ambrogetti as an actor, but as a musician he ranks much before him. He has a fine bass voice—execution, science, and taste. Madame Ronzi de Begni, his wife, takes the part of Donna Anna, and most beautifully does she perform it. Her superior science, both in singing and acting, makes her a great acquisition. In former years this character was ill supported, but in the hands of Ronzi it becomes the finest part of the Opera. Madame Camporese has long been a favourite for her refined manner of acting; but her singing is characterised by a rusticity that ill accords with the elegance of her person. Her tones, though rich and powerful, are, at times, vulgarly broad—they emanate from a wrong part of the throat, and are destitute of those fine inflections which the songs of *Batti batti* and *Vedrai carino* demand. It is more than probable that the Opera would be improved, if she and Ronzi were to change places. The latter has the prettiest tone that can be conceived; in accent and neatness it resembles the hautboy, and in tune it is perfection itself. Miss Mori's voice has been much beautified by the introduction of the "*mezza voce*," which renders her singing much more agreeable. Catalani was unquestionably the finest actress and singer that ever appeared upon this stage, but her knowledge in music was not sufficient to carry her through the elaborate compositions of Mozart, and the Opera was sacrificed to her individual performance; but now we have a greater distribution of talent—though not so brilliant, the superiority of its combined power is strikingly shewn in the *sestettos*.

The finale of the first act, where all

the *Dramatis Personæ* surround Don Giovanni, charging him with his crimes, together with his defiance and intrepidity, is the very acme of dramatic and musical effect. The conclusion of this extraordinary production is not less striking than its commencement. At the moment when the Ghost grips the delinquent by the hand, the screams of the wind instruments, mingled with the howl of the trombones, are truly appalling. The musician has displayed all the terror of his art—'*discord on discord mounts*,' until the effect becomes almost overwhelming, and we have no hesitation in asserting, that for those to whom the slightest cultivation of the ear has opened an additional avenue to the imagination, the combined effect of the sounds and scenery is superior to any thing the dramatic art has yet attempted.

July 10th, 1821. WM. DELHARP.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS from POMPEII, with illustrative Engravings.

Pompeii, June 20, 1819.

I SHALL now proceed to describe this city, which has been preserved, to all appearance, by the ashes from Vesuvius, in order to shew us that the pretended perfection of the existing state of things, is not so obvious as the conceit of the moderns has prompted them to believe. Situated about fourteen miles from Naples, Pompeii leaves Vesuvius to the north-west; it is scarcely upon the declivity of the mountain, and it may be imagined that its inhabitants believed themselves completely sheltered from the effects of its eruptions. Strabo, who flourished some years prior to the destruction of this city, tells us, that he conceived Vesuvius to be an extinguished volcano.

A vehicle which is procured at Naples, conducts you in three hours to Pompeii, when you traverse Portici, and even the royal palace, which is found in perfect reparation, and furnished by Murat. Under Portici, Herculaneum lies buried; you then proceed by Torre del Greco, and Torre del Annunziata, the former of which is rendered famous by the reiterated devastations to which it has been subjected by the volcano. One might be led to believe that each shock of the mountain had communicated its effects to the neighbouring people, but, on the contrary, they live in a state of the most perfect indifference. After having passed the Torre del Annunziata,

nunziata, you enter a fine valley situated between the lengthened slope of Vesuvius, and other mountains skirting the sea; and upon their declivity is Castellamare, near to Stabiae, where Pliny, the naturalist, was stifled and buried under the ashes of the famous eruption, which took place in the 79th year of our æra. He commanded the Roman forces at the Cape of Misenum, which forms the other extremity of the gulf of Naples. Upon the appearance of the phenomenon he embarked, came to Castellamare, and advanced towards Vesuvius. He could not have been in a worse situation; for the aperture in the mountain and the north-west wind directed the lava and smoke to that side, and he perished the victim of his love for the sciences. I was aware of my approach to Pompeii, and bent my regard around in order to observe it, when a mass of earth heaped together, and forming a slope, led me to conjecture such to be the spot which covers the remains of that unfortunate city. I quitted the carriage, and mounting the acclivity, beheld the vestiges of columns and the remnants of monuments, which are rescued by degrees from the oblivion wherewith the ashes had covered them, presenting to the view the appearance of our burial grounds, if we suppose the marble with which they are decorated, not so new, and less brilliant in appearance. In a short time we arrived at the portal, where we found the *Ciceroni*, and a guard house occupied by veteran soldiers. The garden is surrounded by a colonnade of brick, stuccoed and painted red, producing a good effect, where several inscriptions are found, indicating that it was formerly the barrack occupied by soldiery. It is difficult to obtain permission to make drawings in Pompeii, but which I had obtained from Mr. C. M., the artist employed by Prince Leopold. This title of painter to the Prince, together with some gratuities, ensured me the consideration of the guardians of the place; and I soon promenaded in those streets, and upon that very pavement which had been trodden by the Romans eighteen hundred years ago.

On quitting the barrack of the military, you behold the ancient theatre to the right, forming a half circle, surmounted by tiers of seats, and surrounded by a wall which supports the pillars, whereto was attached the cloth which entirely covered the theatre. The seats are formed of lava; the lower

ones less elevated, but broader than the others, being covered with marble. It is conjectured, though I do not join in such opinion, that they were formerly all decorated in this manner, but afterwards divested of their marble ornaments; and what leads me to conjecture otherwise is, that the tiers of lava are evidently worn in parts. The orchestra is semicircular, and very small, and the stage is not more than eight or ten feet in depth. The theatre contains a species of longitudinal chizelled canal, the use of which I cannot comprehend. The populace entered the building through two corridors, one above, and the other almost level with the orchestra; and over the door is an inscription preserving the name of the Consul under whom this monument was erected. If this theatre presents something novel to the modern eye, it has nothing tending to excite that degree of admiration which we are so frequently obliged to accord to the Romans. From hence you pass into a small street about 20 feet wide, conducting to the forum, which is paved with large blocks of stones of no regular form, but carefully chosen, so as not to leave open spaces; but whenever such happen to occur, the apertures are filled up with lead. The whole length of the street is skirted on either side with flag-stones, the pathway being three feet wide, divided at equal distances by square pilasters, covered with white, red, or blue stucco, upon which are painted objects indicating the profession of the inhabitants together with their names, in irregular letters, in black or red. At the door of a milkseller, for instance, a she goat was sculptured in the stone; the shops contained counters formed of brick, wherein are still to be seen the vases which contained the milk, wine, oil, and other liquids, and to the left of the vendor's-place are small marble steps, whereon were probably deposited the glasses or measures. I was a considerable time occupied in ascertaining how the doors were closed; grooves which I perceived in the pavement and around the angle of the pilasters, led me into an error, as I thence pictured to myself some species of hinge; but a door, almost calcinated, and still preserving its primitive form, which I found among the ashes, convinced me that the pilasters were cased with wood-work, which entered these grooves, and that the panels slid, similar to those used in Paris for closing up shops; and like the



the tiles of a roofing, they projected over one another. As nothing but the shops have yet been cleared away, I could not see the apartments occupied by the merchants, and I continued to advance towards the forum, and in my way thither I saw a fountain of white marble, very badly erected, being almost in the centre of the street; and further on, a kind of raised step, which attracted my attention. I had always imagined that the Romans did not use carriages in their cities; some tracks of wheels which I had seen, led me to conjecture that I was mistaken, when this step, which being covered with rubbish, usually escapes observation, convinced me that the Romans did not make use of carriages in their cities, unless for the transporting of materials.

The forum, of which nothing but the ruins now exist, is the size of market-places usually found in small towns, being of a long square form, and decorated with a colonnade of stuccoed brick. On one side appears what was called the Basilic, which was ornamented by a double range of columns, the bases only now remaining: at the extremity is a cell six feet high, and from 15 to 20 feet wide, surmounted by small columns formed after a bad taste, nor can I imagine why it is said that this building was used as an exchange, or a place of public assembly. At the other extremity of the forum, is a temple, or, at least, a cell, dedicated to Jupiter, to which you are conducted by a fine flight of white marble steps.

On quitting the temple of Jupiter, you pass beneath two arcades, which appear to conduct to another quarter of the city, where several houses without shops are seen, having no windows looking on the street, and such appears to me to have been their general construction. They had only the ground floor, or at most but one story above, the traces of which are rarely visible; the centre presented a court surrounded by columns, forming a gallery, refreshed by a square fountain, generally of marble; all the chambers, usually of small dimensions, looked upon a peristyle, receiving the light through the door, or sometimes from a window, one of which is said to have been found that was glazed. Under some of these peristyles, decorated by paintings, is sometimes seen an elevation in masonry, being the couch upon which the inhabitants reclined at meals. The rooms, from eight to nine feet wide, and ten to

twelve in height, are painted red, blue, or yellow, divided into large squares or lozenges, from the centres of which are detached figures, freely and elegantly designed. The bed-rooms are rendered conspicuous by paintings, more naked, and displaying more lascivious attitudes, some of which, according to modern ideas, would be deemed quite indecent. The kitchen, in which is an oven nearly similar to those constructed at present, is decorated by paintings applicable to the spot, representing game, fish, quarters of meat, &c. &c. In almost every dwelling are found two serpents, whimsically designed, regarding each other, and which are placed, as it is said, in the spot appropriated to the worship of *Æsculapius*. Of all these fresco paintings, the best preserved are those in red; the most beautiful have been taken away with the stucco, three or four lines in thickness, in order to be placed in the Museum at Portici, where they are to be seen framed.

It seems that if the ancients had no better painters than our great modern masters, they had not, at the same time, such detestable daubers as ours; all is portrayed with ease, indicating a perfect knowledge of those masterly touches of the pencil which are productive of the greatest effect; they excelled above all in depicting animals, in their most natural and respective positions. The pavement of the chambers is usually of Mosaic work, well executed, the finest specimens of which have been transported to the Portici Palace, but I think they have done wrong in placing them in the first story. This pavement is necessarily heavy, and the period will perhaps arrive when these precious remnants of antiquity will be buried under the ruins of the edifice.

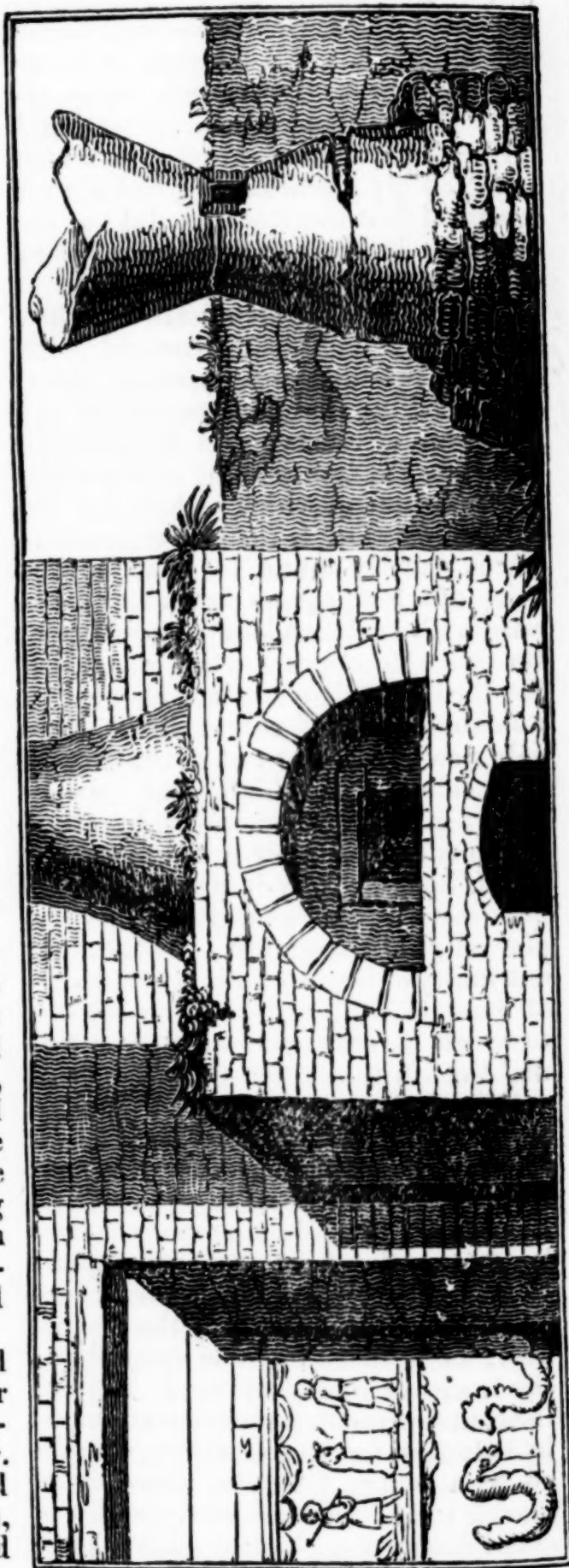
If the dwellings are small, they are, generally speaking, very commodious. The mills are composed of a conic grey stone, very hard, though porous, upon which, by means of two wooden arms, another double cone was turned; or, to express myself more comprehensively, a double funnel, in the upper part of which the grain was deposited, and the flour fell, after being pulverised between the surface of the second and the pivot. As for bedsteads, they were similar to those now constructed in the country, being of iron, and very narrow; all the other articles of furniture are of bronze, and extremely ponderous,—one of the folding chairs, which

which is in the Museum at Naples, weighs at least 40 pounds. In the same Museum are to be seen saucepans of every species, but small in size; cullinders, larding pins, utensils for making pastry, &c. &c. A species of portable grate, wherein coals were placed, arrested my attention; it is square, the border being furnished with a canal, wherein water was heated, and the four angles having small towers, which, opening at the summits, served either to give vent to the steam, or to cook something. I was also shown keys, surgical instruments, horse-shoes, bits made like those now in use, together with numerous other curious instruments, but difficult to describe. I was surprised on beholding numerous pieces of ivory, collected in a box, all of different and whimsical forms, which were used at the ladies' toilettes. I might also describe a number of animals in bronze, together with the Penates, or household gods, and children's playthings of the same metal, as also a group in marble, which the director of the studies and Museum, caused me to inspect. It is of beautiful workmanship, representing a Satyr enamoured of his goat, a circumstance which his position fully identifies.

In many dwellings baths are found, and subterraneous excavations, which were used for cellars, wherein I saw liquor measures one foot in width, to three or four feet in length, and at the extremity of some few, were still found the materials used for colouring wine, dried up by time, the dust of which I tasted, in the hope that it might prove the celebrated wine of Falernum. Above the baths are small apartments, serving to temper the heat; the pipes which conveyed the vapour being still in perfect preservation, both for the hot and cold water.

Denominations are applied to several houses which do not always appear very appropriate; one of them, however, was certainly that of a baker. The court is filled with stone mills, and the extremity occupied by an oven, above which is sculptured in relief, and painted red, that object which is so difficult to express, and which was honoured by the ancients under the forms of their garden gods; around this is written *hic habitat felicitas*, and upon the portal of an adjoining mansion is another sculpture no less evident, of the same nature.

## REMAINS OF POMPEII.



The above engraving represents the House and Manufactory of a Baker—his Dwelling, his Oven, and Mill.

I write the present in a miserable inn adjoining to Pompeii, but to-morrow I will, in a second letter, speak further respecting this city.

For



For the Monthly Magazine.

L'APE ITALIANA.

No. XXIII.

Dov'ape susurrando  
Nei mattutini albori  
Vola suggendo i rugiadesi umori.  
Guarini.

Where the bee at early morn,  
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

GIOVANNI DELLA CASA,

With Specimens of his Treatise, entitled  
"Galateo."

**A**MONG the most distinguished Italian writers who flourished at the commencement of the Sixteenth Century, and who gave the last glow and polish to Italy's best poetry—the last of the race of Petrarchs and of Dantes—we may rank the great name that forms the title of our paper. In speaking of this powerful and eloquent author, it will not be too much to assert that he was considered to have successfully rivalled, and even to have surpassed the genius of a Molza and a Bembo, to whom Tuscany is indebted for the richness and completion of her language. We propose to give a short sketch of his life and writings from the very voluminous notices of Tiraboschi and Casotti, which afford equal praise to his style and composition, both in the Latin and Italian languages.—We shall also present our readers with a specimen of his curious and entertaining treatise, entitled "*Galathea ovvero de' Costumi*," a little work, in which he attempts to delineate and recommend the manners and customs proper to be observed in polite society, under the tuition of an accomplished old gentleman—the original of Lord Chesterfield, we believe—who very kindly, and often very wittily informs us respecting our social duties, and the style of countenance and conversation we ought to assume in company. Like Lord Chesterfield too, he fixed upon some young blockhead, *most probably* "all unskilful," to avail himself of the polished rules; which, however, need not hinder our readers and the rest of the world from profiting by them as they please.

Giovanni della Casa was a descendant of two of the noblest families in Florence. His father was Pandolfo della Casa; and his mother's maiden name Elizabeth Tornabuoni. He was born the 28th of June, 1503, but his birth place has never been exactly ascertained. It was not however at Florence, as his parents were constrained

to leave their native city in consequence of the civil commotions by which it was at that time agitated. His studies were commenced in the University of Bologna, which he afterwards left for Florence, where he finished his academical education under the celebrated Ubaldo Bandinelli.

With the intention of devoting himself to public affairs, he went to Rome, and was in the first instance made clerk to the "Apostolic Chamber." Having already acquired a rapid and complete knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, he abandoned himself, for a short time, to the charms of Italian poetry and lore.

The fruit of his lighter labours were a few beautiful sonnets and canzonets, as well as a natural son, to whom he gave the name of Quirino. In 1540, he was sent in the quality of Apostolic Commissioner from Rome to Florence, on which occasion he was made a member of the Florentine Academy just instituted; of which he was afterwards justly considered one of the greatest ornaments. He next received the archbishoprick of Benevento, and was employed as ambassador from the Pope to Venice.

Here he had occasion to give ample proofs of skill and eloquence in the office he had chosen. Pope Paul III. had given him a strict charge to bring over the Venetians, if possible, to join him in a league with Henry II. of France, against the formidable power of Charles V. on account of the execution of Pier Luigi Farnese.

By the two orations which he pronounced upon this occasion he acquired the character of a powerful and adroit pleader, though he failed in attaining the object of the pontiff.

After long exercising, under successive princes and popes, the various functions of a prelate and a poet, ambassador and secretary of state, with considerable honour and emolument, he retired to Venice, where he divided his time between the society of that place and the retreat of a beautiful villa which he possessed in the Marca Travigiana. Here he continued for many years, in quiet enjoyment of his favourite studies, only occasionally interrupted by twinges of the gout, to which he at last became almost a decided martyr. The estimation in which he was held in Italy was more particularly shewn on the accession of Paul V. to the pontifical chair, who immediately

diately nominated him his secretary of state. The dignity of a cardinal's hat appeared to be at no great distance, and it was with infinite surprise that at the next election, his name was not found comprehended in the list. Cassotti attributes his exclusion to the honourable cause of having been too strenuously recommended by *some prince*, an interference of which the severe and fastidious character of the Pope did not altogether approve. His election indeed had been strongly insisted upon even by the King of France. It is, however, probable he would not have been forgotten in the second promotion of the sacred college, had not his death taken place in the mean time at the age of fifty-three.

This author was universally allowed a very high rank among the first geniuses of the splendid and refined period in which he wrote. Tiraboschi observes, that in point of pure Tuscan elegance and richness of style, there are few that will bear a comparison with him, and that had he only produced his *Galateo*, it would have fully justified his admission among the most classical writers of the language.

It is well known that Torquato Tasso wrote an academical criticism, consisting of an entire treatise, upon *one* of his celebrated sonnets, commencing

"Questa vita mortal che in una o due  
Brevi e notturn 'ore trapassa oscura  
E fredda, involta havea fin qui la pura  
Parte di me nell'atri nubi sue."

The eloquence of his orations was such, that they were studied and imitated by the first public speakers and pleaders of his time. Though the style of his versification is neither the most harmonious nor the most impassioned of the Tuscan muse, it is amply redeemed by its grandeur of thought, and the truth and beauty of its images. Disdaining to confine himself to a mere imitation of Petrarch, who had been esteemed the only model of poetic composition, he dared to open for himself a new career; and sacrificing something of the sweetness and delicacy of style peculiar to that poet, he introduced an elevated and serious tone, which, though less graceful, is certainly more impressive. He ought not, however, to have despaired of reconciling the opposite qualities of strength and beauty, which if united would have rendered his name equal to that of Dante or Ariosto.

His letters, written in Italian, are remarkable for force of sentiment, studied elegance, and correctness of expression. For this reason, however, they are not so pleasing, as greater ease and familiarity of manner in epistolary writing would have rendered them. In his Latin compositions, as well as in his imitations of the Greeks, he stands nearly unrivalled: while his lives of the two celebrated cardinals, Bembo and Contarini, are exquisite specimens of biographical composition.

He published an excellent translation of the orations of Thucydides, and the description of the Plague of Athens. But amidst the fame which he justly acquired by many noble and beautiful productions, he did not escape the deserved censure for the occasional freedoms and licentiousness introduced into his effusions of a lighter stamp. In his *Capitolo del Forno*, of which he admitted himself to be the author, there are passages which make us regret that it should ever have seen the light.

He was accused, like Tansillo, of having written an express treatise on Obscenity; and it was even said that he took an opportunity of writing it while employed as Nuncio from the Pope. On the other hand he is defended by the authority of Menage, and of the celebrated Magliabecchi, the last of whom demonstrates that the improper little epigram upon an ant, attributed to Casa, is really the work of a Niccolo Secco. It was said by many that he was refused the honour of the purple on the score of this unlucky chapter upon an Oven. But this is scarcely probable; as, independent of other reasons, if such productions really disqualified him from receiving the honour of a hat, it would equally apply to the dignity of an Archbishop and the seriousness of an Apostolic Nuncio.

To put the most charitable construction, as we are bound to do, upon such a case, we may suppose that, like Tansillo, or our own T. Brown the younger, poor Casa thought to expiate the erotic offences of his youth, by writing the following treatise upon good manners; with which we now propose to edify our readers. It is pretty certain that the wildness of genius, and the exuberant feelings of love and admiration, with which, without excepting Shakespeare, the early productions of our very first geniuses abound, generally terminate about the close of their career in celebrating *La Nascita della*



della Virgine, Le Lagrime Christi, Hebrew and Sacred Melodies, and numerous other peace offerings at the shrine of offended manners. Upon the whole, therefore, we think this excellent little essay upon good behaviour now before us, is rather a proof than otherwise of Giovanni's having written, at one time or other, something of a very contrary tendency. But, how far the censures of his arch critics are borne out by facts, we must leave to such moral censors and casuists in the art as Mr. Bowles. At present our readers need not be alarmed lest we should conjure up the sins of his youth, as it is our honest intention to give them only his redeeming work upon propriety of manners, describing the peculiar excellencies to be acquired, and the errors to be shunned in the social intercourse of life. It is addressed in the person of an old and accomplished veteran, to a flippant and unpractised youth, in the following words, "GALATEO, OR POLITE ETHICS."

"As you are now, my dear boy, about to set out on that troublesome journey which I have well-nigh finished, as, indeed, you may perceive from these grey (or rather we presume powdered) hairs,—I propose, as one who has had some experience of the way, to give you some notion of the places you have to pass, the inconveniences of the road, the thousand intricacies that mislead, and the *stumbling-blocks* over which you may probably fall. By earnestly observing the advice I am enabled to afford you, I trust that you may keep in the sure path, and not only "*save your soul alive*," but, with a generous thirst of praise, reflect credit and honour upon the noble family from which you spring. Since your tender years will not yet admit either of very strong, or very subtle arguments, in the way of tuition, reserving them for a riper season, I shall begin with such as are more applicable, though by some considered light, ridiculous, and frivolous. It is no joke, however, to know what is becoming in action and in speech, and to appear with a noble and pleasing presence in the company of others. If this be not a virtue, it is something so nearly resembling it, that though perhaps not comparable to the finer qualities of magnanimity, generosity, and resolution of character, a sweetness of temper and ease of manner are often of real value to their possessors. They are often also

not less useful, though less splendid than the former, as they are in every-day practice with those to whom we speak, and those among whom we visit and live. But justice, fortitude, and all the magnanimous virtues are of much rarer use and occurrence. The great man cannot always be exhibiting his magnificence, and the brave are seldom called upon to give proofs of valour: while superior and commanding spirits are of still more uncommon growth and rarely seen but in their works. However estimable for the strength and majesty they display, in number and frequency, we think the minor virtues redeem themselves, and become of equal importance with the great. Indeed, I have known men of no stamina or solidity of mind, by the mere force of a happy manner and appearance, not only loved and courted for their company, but thus accomplished, to have arrived at very high situations in the state. Leaving far behind them those of superior sense and learning, even gifted with extraordinary virtue, they have shewn the invincible power of graceful and noble manners in winning the good opinion of the world, and ingratiating themselves into the favour and protection of those they pleased. The more careless, rude, and uncultivated, on the other hand, are either hated or neglected, and often appear to merit the contempt and aversion we feel but dare not venture to express. Now, though there be no penal regulations respecting disobliging manners and a rough outside, being considered, in the eye of the law, a matter of trivial account—and certainly it is not in the criminal list,—we generally perceive that as it is left to nature, she takes care to visit the *offence against SOCIETY* with adequate punishment by depriving us of those pleasures we should otherwise meet with in the mutual kindness, the good will and admiration of those around us.

"If more enormous crimes are attended with more danger, they are scarcely more obnoxious and disagreeable to CIVIL SOCIETY, and do not stare us in the face so frequently as those of an equally savage kind—the offspring of rude and uncultivated nature.

"As mankind hold wild beasts in a kind of dread, having nothing of the same fear for gnats and flies, yet we perceive they more frequently complain of the trouble and torment which the latter inflict *in a small way*: thus

it

it happens that most people have an extreme aversion to those rough hewn and half-civilized Goths so frequently met with, while they have but a remote sense of the danger of cut-throats and malefactors. None, indeed, can doubt of the importance of accomplished manners in society, who would not prefer solitude and a cell to a pleasant intercourse with our fellow beings. That you may more easily observe true politeness and grace of manner in action as well as in words, it is essential, in the first place, that you should endeavour to model your style of conversation less according to your own judgment and inclination than with a view to the objects and pleasures of those with whom you converse. This, however, is to be done with discretion, as he who appears designedly to animate and direct discourse *at you*, is rather acting the part of a hired fencing master, or a buffoon, a lick spittle, or a spy, or indeed any part but that of a gentleman. This is worse than the opposite fault, that of not paying the least attention to the accommodation and amusement of the guests, though this is doubtless vile and unmannerly enough. If we would consult the pleasure of others in preference to our own gratification, we should soon perceive what is delightful or disagreeable to them, and what conduct and modes of proceeding are preferable on different occasions. Selfishness is a great bar to true politeness of manner, and we perceive that those who truly love one another, always succeed in avoiding every the least act tending to produce disgust and *ennui*, either to the imagination or the senses. In a similar way, there are many things revolting to good sense and cultivated tastes, that ought carefully to be shunned; as childish and absurd manners are little less disgusting than such as are immodest and unbecoming. Of the last we need not speak, observing only that nothing productive of unpleasant feelings to the hearts or imaginations of those present, ought ever to be tolerated in gentle and refined society. Thus we ought never to give ourselves the same airs we may assume if we please at home. We must not scratch our head for a thought, or gape, or lounge, or let out our waistcoats if too tight after dinner; much less do I think it proper to wash hands before decent company, as the reason for doing so must necessarily, in some degree, bring *uncleanly* thoughts into the imagination.

"This and similar things equally disagreeable, such as rubbing your teeth, blowing, chumping and masticating with eagerness, rattling of knives or tongues, &c. &c. are all relics of barbarity only proper to be forgotten. In addition to this, a man ought to be diffident of singing, more especially if he have an ill voice resembling the raven rather than the nightingale, a fault of which many are not sufficiently aware, as those with little accomplishment are most eager to make a display. Some persons too would make excellent trumpeters to judge from their style of coughing and blowing of noses. Besides, unless these are dexterously managed, we think it little less polite in company than spitting on the floor or sprinkling people with it in the face.

"Then others when they feel inclined will open "the wide and ponderous jaws" of weariness, with so little ceremony and so much noise, as to resemble nothing so much as the braying of an ass. But this, at the same time, does not prevent them from pursuing the conversation, which is uttered with something between a grunt and a howl, similar to the unsuccessful attempt of a dumb or stuttering man to speak. Such people should consider that this is not altogether so pleasant to their hearers as to themselves, and should consequently, as much as their indolence or ill manners will permit, endeavour to avoid it.

I would not insult the understanding and taste of a gentleman by observing that, as long as there are other methods of expressing our dislike of the company we are in, and a strong desire of being somewhere else, that this ultimate appeal to yawning and growling should never be resorted to. If the spirit of a party be kept alive, and a new and delightful turn occasionally given to the conversation, there will be little inclination to express our opinion of our guests in this way; but you may frequently perceive in dull and lifeless parties a strong disposition to the yawn, which once begun is communicated like an electric spark to the whole company. It is said, indeed, that in Latin the words for yawning, idling, lounging, &c. are pretty nearly synonymous terms.

"Then, in spite of the dulness and folly of those around you, do all in your power, my dear boy, to resist this wicked spirit of *ennui*, which at once betrays your own indolence, weakness, and



and want of patience and politeness, and the slight estimation in which you hold the company. To be amiable and loved by others, we must try to render ourselves agreeable.

“Another unpardonable sin against good manners, which I have frequently remarked, is a trick of trying the merits of the dishes, or the wine in company, by applying the nose, as the surest test, before we venture to present them to our guests. Now, though *such a gentleman* should not happen, at the moment he makes the experiment, to stand in need of his pocket handkerchief, the idea it presents to the imagination of the danger of such a thing, is far from affording pleasure. Nor, for the same reason, is it at all correct to allow a person to take wine from a glass already tasted, much less to offer cake or fruit that may have been broken, bitten, or otherwise depredated upon.

“Should it be said such instances are too trifling to deserve correction, let it be considered, that it is from the aggregate of these individual habits, that the manners of a man are finally formed, and that a single drop of water repeated often enough is sufficient to kill the stoutest criminal alive.”

“To illustrate our previous observations, we shall adduce the instance of a ‘very learned and approved good Bishop,’ by name Giovanni Matteo Giberti, who had the grace to possess, among other laudable and more solid accomplishments, those of being courteous and liberal to a high degree. So much indeed was he celebrated for these pleasing qualities, that numbers of noblemen and gentlemen thought themselves honoured in sitting at his table, which always abounded with that happy but moderate plenty and magnificence which should ever adorn the board of a distinguished prelate.

“Among others eager to pay their court, and partake of the hospitality of this ornament of our church, was a gentleman, or rather nobleman, called *Il Conte Ricciardo*, who passed several days in the family of the Bishop, all learned and accomplished characters, who expressed the highest admiration for the Count on account of his agreeable and polished manners. In these, after the most scrupulous observation, they were unable to discover the least defect, until the Bishop remarked that though a rare instance of refinement and polished manners, he thought he had at last discovered a slight blemish

in this masterpiece of art and nature, but that he was unwilling (though he wished) to inform him of it, lest he should put him to the blush. After a good deal of conference with his friends however, the Bishop hit upon the following method, as the least likely to give pain in the operation,

“Calling aside one of the discreetest and best mannered of his noble train, he intreated him after he had politely taken leave of his distinguished guest the ensuing morning, to follow him at a respectful distance, and then joining company with him, beg to escort him a few stages on his journey. When a favourable opportunity occurred, he must avail himself of it to explain, in the most courteous terms the disagreeable nature of his mission—to inform a man of honour and a gentleman of his faults. Perfectly aware of the delicacy of his situation, the Bishop’s gentleman, though an aged courtier of great experience, and the finest discernment with a most insinuating countenance, voice, and action, did, nevertheless, feel not a little puzzled how to acquit himself on so extraordinary and unprecedented an occasion. In truth this is he who was then, and is at the present time known by the appellation of *Il Signor Galateo*, from whom we have the honour of taking the idea, and of giving the title of this little work.

“Riding gently alongside of the Count, with a mingled air of respect and kindness, he endeavoured to engage him in pleasing and animated conversation, and after running through a variety of subjects, in a tone calculated to win the ear of the Count, he at last suddenly drew up and turning his horse’s head towards Verona politely offered to take leave of the Count, who, on his part, entreated his company, if agreeable, a little further. Perceiving that he offered him his hand with an expression of pleasure and thanks for his company, Galateo, with a discreteness quite his own, availed himself of this happy juncture, while the Count’s mind was full of grateful emotion, to discharge himself of the Bishop’s commission thus:—‘Fully sensible of your kindness, my dear lord, it is with feelings of mingled pleasure and regret, that I now proceed to acquit myself of an obligation imposed upon me by my good lord and master, the Bishop, whom Heaven long preserve. I have to return you, on his part, the sincerest and best thanks for the honour you have just

just bestowed upon his poor house and household, in deigning for a short time to sojourn with him on your route.

“As a slight mark of his sense of so much courtesy, and the delight he felt in your society, he trusts you will not refuse some little token of his friendship, receiving it with the same gentleness and affection that you partook of his mansion’s hospitality and the company of his dearest friends. He further assured me that he had never before had the happiness of meeting with one of equal taste, knowledge, and accomplishment. Indeed, after the nicest and most accurate observation of your manners and deportment, he declares he has been unable to detect the least flaw in your character as a gentleman, and a man of honourable discourse and breeding,

“Of high thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy.”

Nevertheless, in regard to little habits of behaviour, he has observed one thing, of which he thinks it is his duty to remind you, in order that not a blemish may be seen in a character he esteems so highly. This is nothing but an unbecoming trick you have at table of mumbling your jaws and teeth in such a manner as rather to resemble a mill grinding in a high wind, than a person quietly eating his dinner. My master entreats of you, to receive in good part, *this little present*, of his reprehension of such an ungentlemanly habit, in one of otherwise most unblemished manners. He is sensible that there is not perhaps another person living, who dare offer such a remark to your face, and that nothing but a high degree of esteem and affection could have led him to adopt this method of correcting so unamiable a fault.’

“The Count, who had never dreamed of being subject to this defect, blushed deeply at hearing these words, but immediately recovering himself, with the air of a true gentleman, replied, ‘Tell my good friend, the Bishop, that I heartily thank him for his trouble, and that if such tokens of friendship were of more common occurrence among men, there would be much more real politeness and liberality of feeling among us, much more ease and freedom in our social intercourse, and less acrimony and offence taken in difference of opinion, and often on the slightest occasions. Once more assure him from me, that I shall certainly profit by his advice, and prove my gra-

titude to him by diligently attending, as far as in my power, to remove the disagreeable cause of our conversation. And now farewell, Signor Galateo, you have conducted yourself like an able ambassador on this occasion, so a pleasant ride back to Verona, and God bless you.’”

In a similar way, we believe, we must for the present repeat the Count’s words to our readers, and content ourselves with referring them to our future pages for the sequel of the polite treatise of Galateo.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I** TAKE leave to communicate to your extensively circulated Magazine the following curious and singular instance of the duration of human life in a village near the metropolis, and in our own times.

On Sunday the 27th of May, being on a visit at the beautiful little village of Broxbourne, in Hertfordshire, I learnt that within the last seven months, thirteen persons had died, whose united ages amounted to one thousand and seventy-seven years. The youngest was seventy years, and the oldest eighty-nine.

The first was on the 19th October, 1820, and the last on the 24th May, 1821, and they stand in the register as follows:

Susannah Cheshire	88
Mary Stanford (the youngest)	70
Henry Pearse	80
Richard Reynolds	85
Ann Baker	83
William White	83
Daniel Wood	77
Sarah Clark	76
William Marshall	88
George Hale (the eldest)	89
William Levias	88
Peter White	86
Mary Lewin	84

London, June 11, 1821.

J. E.

STATISTICAL ERRORS in the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**T**HE utility of that useful class of book *Compilations*, is so obvious as to require little comment. To the excellence of those with which you have favoured the world, every one who has seen them will bear testimony. It is not, however, my present purpose to praise either them or you; but to find fault with another of much greater pretensions,



pretensions, I mean the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 5th edition.

In speaking of the Portuguese settlement of Mozambique on the eastern coast of Africa, it is represented as being on an "island thirty miles in circumference" "the town regularly fortified." "As the island abounds in cattle, the Portuguese slaughter and salt up a great deal of beef, which they afterwards send to the Brazils, or sell to the European shipping," in all of which statements there is not a syllable of truth. What authority the writer of the article proceeded upon, it is difficult to conceive, for I know not that any one represents it as he has done, but suspect he must have penned it from some vague recollections, which in such a work, professing to be almost scientific, is, I need not say, altogether unjustifiable. It must likewise be admitted that much ignorance prevails respecting the whole of the Eastern Coast of Africa. The best geographies of the day can scarcely furnish any information on an extent of coast embracing nearly 45 degrees of latitude, and much of what is said is, to my knowledge, either quite fictitious, or extremely incorrect.

Having been at Mosambique, and perambulated the island in length and breadth, permit me to say what it really is.

The island bearing this name is, instead of thirty, scarcely three miles long, and in its broadest part not more than a mile across, but in many places by no means so much. It is in general very sandy, possessing little or no vegetation, and so far from supporting any considerable number of cattle, is unable to maintain the very few (perhaps not more than a dozen head) wanted for immediate use, without provender being brought from the main. Neither does the latter itself furnish many; most of their black cattle, in fact, come from the opposite shore of Madagascar, as well as rice, yams, and some other articles of the first necessity. Refreshments for shipping are, therefore, on the whole scarce, and consequently dear. The absurdity of the assertion of curing meat for the Brazils is so excessively great, that no person of common information could make, or believe it, for a moment. Mozambique never had more resources than at the present time, and for every bullock or buffalo which it owns, Brazil, on a moderate computation, possesses 50,000.

The account of the town is equally unhappy; for in place of being "regularly fortified," it has not the slightest semblance of such defences. The main strength of the island and necessarily of the town, is a very large and regular fort, situated at one extremity of the island, commanding the entrance to the harbour, and being erected more than three hundred years ago, forms a very splendid monument of what the Portuguese then were, rather than what they now are. Another smaller structure containing a few guns, is raised on a rock in the water about a quarter of a mile southward from the island. St. Jago and St. George, two other small islands four or five miles distant, are not defended, or indeed scarcely inhabited.

On the main, the territory of the Portuguese is very limited, being principally on a peninsula, and this often subject to invasions by the neighbouring savages, who are not less warlike than inimical to Europeans. The trade of the island, forming the head quarters of all the settlements of the nation on this coast, is very considerable. The governor, who resides here, is chief of the whole. The town is really a curiosity, placed as it is on a desert island in this obscure corner of Africa, on account of its extent, population, and the number of large, though perhaps, not very elegant, houses, which are found in its narrow streets. Few foreigners, except some Frenchmen from Mauritius and Bourbon, reside here, and the other whites are rather Portuguese subjects than Portuguese, being mostly natives of her colonies. The main trade is carried on with Goa on the Malabar coast. The island is not altogether healthy, but perhaps less so than is commonly represented. A few of the more opulent residents have country houses on the shores of the peninsula already alluded to, to which they occasionally retire. O. P. Q.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*An OAK GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY; being a full, true, and complete Account of the Fête Champetre, June 9, 1775, at the Oaks, near Sutton, in Surrey; from an Original MS.*

THE noble family at whose expence the above fête was prepared, being desirous to indulge the curious in general with a sight of some part of the rural festival, as well as the select party who had cards of invitation, gave orders

orders that the gate upon the down only should be opened, and that the company in their fancy dresses should pass along the front lawn, by which means the curiosity of thousands would be indulged.

The company began to make their appearance about half-past six o'clock, and continued pouring in till past nine. As soon as any carriage had set down a party, and they had got within the gate which led upon the lawn, they were saluted by French horns placed in a retreat so obscure as not to be observed by the company. The front lawn soon became crowded with fancy dresses, and the ladies by their pastoral appearance and simplicity made beauty appear with additional charms, and by their elegant fancy habits, meant certainly to outvie each other in taste and magnificence.

About eight o'clock a signal was given for the company to attend the *masque* on the back lawn; accordingly General Burgoyne, who was the principal manager and conductor, and for whose skill and abilities on the occasion the greatest compliments are due, came forward and conducted the nobility and other visitors through the house to the voluptuous scene on the back lawn. No sooner did the rural picture present itself, but amazement seized the whole company; the first thing that caught their attention was the concourse of people on each side the road, and the branches of trees bending with the weight of heads that appeared as thick as codlings on a tree in a plentiful season.

At the upper end of the back lawn was a most beautiful and superb *orangerie*, or plantation of orange-trees, intermixed with a great variety of valuable green-house plants; behind the *orangerie* lay concealed a capital band of music under the sole direction of Mr. Barthelemon, the composer of the *masque*. On the right from the company appeared swains in fancy dresses, amusing themselves at the game of nine pins, while shepherdesses, neatly attired, were at the swing. On the left side were other swains with their bows and arrows, shooting at a bird which had perched itself on a May-pole; whilst some were shewing their agility by dancing and kicking at a *tambour de basque*, which hung, decorated with ribbands, from a bough of a tree. In short every rural pastime was exhibited.

In the centre of the *orangerie* sat Mr. Barthelemon and Mr. Vernon, making wreaths of flowers, and continued in that employment till after the company had taken their seats upon benches placed in a circular form on the green. As soon as the ladies and gentlemen were thus arranged, two Cupids went round with a basket of the richest flowers, and presented each lady with an elegant *bouquet*, the gentlemen had likewise a similar present. When the Cupids had distributed the flowers, nimble shepherdesses supplied their baskets with fresh assortments. Thus, whilst the attention of the company were taken up with admiring the agility and pretty manners of these little attendants accommodating the nobility and others with their nosegays, they were on a sudden surprised with the harmonious sound from the instrumental band, which being conveyed to the company through the orange plantation and shrubbery, created a most happy and pleasing effect, and which was still the more heightened by the company not being able to distinguish from what quarter it came.

The symphony, whose sweetness of sound had given every face a smile of approbation, being ended, Mr. Vernon got up, and with a light and rustic air, called the nymphs and swains to celebrate the festivity of the day, informing them that Stanley, as lord of the Oaks, had given the invitation, and on that account he demanded their appearance to join in the festive song and dance. After this air followed a grand chorus, which was composed in so remarkable a style, and carried with it so much jollity, that the company could scarcely be prevailed upon to keep their seats. Next followed a dance by Sylvans; then a song by Mrs. Barthelemon; afterwards a different dance by the whole assembly of *figurantes* was executed in a masterly style, and was succeeded by a most elegant and pleasing duet, by Mrs. Barthelemon and Mr. Vernon, which concluded with a dance.

The next air consisted of ten verses, sung by Mr. Vernon, at the end of each line was a chorus. The dance of the Sylvans continued during the whole time of the chorus, and had an excellent effect.

Thus ended the first *masque*, which the public had an opportunity of seeing in some degree as well as the visitors; and the loud acclamations of joy at the



the conclusion, was a convincing proof of the high opinion entertained by the nobility and gentry of this rural festival. The company in general expressed infinite satisfaction at the great and lively abilities of the composer, who shewed great taste and genius throughout the whole performance. Much merit is also due to Mr. Vernon and Mrs. Barthelemon, particularly the former, whose abilities were not solely confined to the harmonical part allotted him, but was particularly serviceable on the occasion, in decorating the trees with festoons of flowers, assisted by the gardener and his attendants.

This being over, the company amused themselves with walking about till the temporary room was illuminated, and upon a signal given, another procession was made. Lord Stanley, supported by Lady Hamilton, the Queen of the Oaks, and Miss Stanley, led the way, the rest of the company following two by two. The noble visitors were first conducted through a beautiful and magnificent octagon hall, with transparent windows, painted suitable to the occasion; at the end of the great room hung six superb curtains, supposed to cover the same number of large windows; they were of crimson colour, richly ornamented with deep gold fringe. Colonnades appeared on each side the room, with wreaths of flowers running up the columns; and the whole building was lined chair-back high with white persian and gold fringe; the seats around were covered with deep crimson.

The company amused themselves with dancing minuets and cotillions till half-past eleven, when an explosion, similar to the going off of a large quantity of rockets, put the whole lively group into consternation. This was occasioned by a signal given for the curtains, which we have before described, to fly up, and exhibit to the company a large supper room, with tables spread with the most costly dainties, all hot and tempting. The company took their seats in an instant, without the least interruption, and partook of the entertainment. They no sooner appeared satisfied than the whole was removed instantaneously, and a handsome dessert spread on the tables, without being able to account for the sudden change. When the ladies seemed tired with this second place of luxury, the band were heard tuning their instruments in the octagon hall. This

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was another signal for the company to leave the supper-room and adjourn to the ball-room. No sooner was the above chamber cleared, when again, to the astonishment of all present, down flew the large curtains, and made the ball-room appear in its first state of elegance.

The ceremony of arranging the company next took place, and was executed by the general, who having placed LADY BETTY HAMILTON in the centre, formed the rest of the company into a circular group. This done, a Druid of the Oaks, represented by Capt. Pigott, came forward from the octagon hall, with a few complimentary lines, suitable to the occasion, summoning the fauns and wood-nymphs to attend the ceremony within. A grand chorus was then sung by the nymphs, fauns, and sylvens, led on by cupids; after this chorus another speech by the Druid. Mrs. Barthelemon, in the character of a wood-nymph, sung a pleasing air, the words in praise of conjugal felicity; this produced at the conclusion a *chaconne*, which was executed by eight principal dancers, with great ease and agility. The Druid made another speech, and having finished, Mr. Vernon sung an air in praise of the Oak.

Next was an *allemande* by sixteen principal dancers, and afterwards a speech relative to the Oak by the Druid. Mrs. Barthelemon and Mrs. Vernon then sung a duett, which was likewise in praise of the Oak, its prosperity and advantages, finishing with a few complimentary lines to LADY BETTY by the Druid, and a grand chorus, vocal and instrumental, during which a device in transparency was introduced, consisting of two hymeneal torches lighted on the top, with a shield representing the Hamilton crest, an oak with a saw through it, and a ducal coronet. After a chorus, the Druid, fauns, and wood-nymphs, went to the altar, and two cupids, the cupid of care and the hymeneal cupid, ascending the steps, crowned the shield with the wreath of Love and Hymen.

Thus ended the second part, of which, by this description, the reader will judge the elegance and grandeur. The third part was opened by minuets, composed for the occasion, by the Earl of Kelly. Lord Stanley and Lady Betty Hamilton opened the second ball, and the rest of the nobility danced in their turns. When the minuets were ended, country dances were struck up, and

C

continued

continued till past three o'clock. The company were highly entertained with the illumination in the gardens, which had a fine effect from the front wing of the house. Facing the temporary room was erected a large Ionic portico, supported by four large transparent columns of a bright pink colour. On a scroll on the pediment were the following words:—"SACRED TO PROPITIOUS VENUS." In the centre of the pediment was a shield, with the Hamilton and Stanley arms quartered, the whole supported by a band of Cupids, who appeared to great advantage by the assistance of four pyramids of light. Several pyramids of light were likewise erected in several parts of the gardens. The whole of this festival was conducted by Gen. Burgoyne. The company were so highly pleased that they did not leave till four in the morning. Many who had been at *Fête Champetres* in France, declared they never saw any one equal to Lord Stanley's.

This *Fête Champetre* was afterwards imitated at Drury-lane Theatre.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**Y**OUR correspondent Mr. William Partridge, in No. 351, page 136, having stated his object to be, the calling of "the attention of scientific men" to his assertions of "being in possession of the gift of working the Divining Rod," for the discovery of hidden springs of water, and above all his having mentioned the names and addresses of six or eight respectable individuals, to whom he appears to refer, as vouchers for the reality of his pretensions, I cannot refrain from replying to his letter. It is worthy of remark, that the "low, cunning, sottish fellow," from whom Mr. P. seems to wish it to be inferred that he obtained "the gift," rather than that this fellow should lose a justly expected pecuniary reward, and to be branded as the practiser of "a mere trick" into the bargain, is not said to have otherwise intended any such gift, or that he made, in fact, any communication to Mr. Partridge, besides exhibiting with the forked peach stick, in his presence: on his own shewing, therefore, I think, it appears that Mr. P. scarcely came honestly by "the gift," of which now he boasts the profitable possession.

Whether in making his first experiment, Mr. P. complacently shut his

eyes or looked another way, while the "cunning" Mr. Rankin hooked down the end of the stick, and broke it off at the forks, I will not pretend to say, but I appeal to the "Common Sense" of your work, Mr. Editor, whether such an impulse from Mr. R.'s hand be not a cause more adequate to the effect described by Mr. P. than the nonsensical cause "attraction," so much scouted in your pages; and more probable also, than that, as Mr. P. mentions in describing the cunning operations of Mr. R. "the stick suddenly *pressed* downwards;" what but an absurd and impossible cause, can be said, at one time to draw or *attract*, and at another, and under the very same circumstances (except the change of hands from Mr. R. to Mr. P.) to *press* or *repel*.

In describing his brother's well, Mr. P. says, "if means had *not* been used to *prevent* the water running off through the walls, there is little doubt but it would have risen to and run over the top of the well:" all this is to me a mystery; as is also, "the proper lines for divining," near to the top of the next column." I can have no doubt of the truth of Mr. P.'s assertion, a little further on, that a diviner (whether having the gift or not) may try "almost every kind of wood without a perceptive difference;" nor have I the least doubt but "the divining rod will indicate the presence of metals *as well* as water;" equally so, I firmly believe.

At the notable performance by the Mendip gentleman, Mr. P. has informed us, that besides Messrs. Jones and Davis, there were *others present*; this is a fortunate circumstance, since, as *confederacy* must, in my opinion, be referred to, for accounting for the pretended facts, it relieves me from a dilemma with respect to the parties named.

In short, Mr. Editor, I am entirely without faith in the reality of Mr. Partridge's pretensions; I am not of opinion from any thing which he has stated, that he possesses any supernatural or other "secret" means of judging of the situation of subterraneous springs of water, or other means than those of which experienced well-diggers, diviners, and others avail themselves daily, in almost every district in England; indeed, the cause and operation of springs, as connected with the stratafication, as originally taught by Mr. William Smith, the author of many maps,



maps, sections, and works on the subject, is now so generally and well understood, and such discoveries in spring-finding have in consequence been made, as would entirely eclipse Mr. P.'s proceedings, did the disposition exist, to clothe them in mystery.

March 10, 1821. AN ENGINEER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**L**ORD BYRON has been so long, and so deservedly esteemed as the greatest poet of the present age, that it is with a feeling of the utmost deference, I presume to offer for insertion in your valuable and widely circulated Magazine, the following extracts from the Second Canto of his Don Juan, with corresponding passages from a work entitled "Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea," in 3 vols.

To attempt a criticism upon the writings of his Lordship, were it even possible, would require a much abler pen, and a far maturer judgment than I possess; and not without timidity do I venture to ask if, in the following stanzas which I have selected, plagiarism the most glaring, is not sufficiently evident? Accident furnished me with the narratives from which Lord Byron appears to have derived most of the incidents in that part of his Don Juan, in which is so admirably described a storm and shipwreck. Most readers of

27.

At one o'clock the wind with sudden shift  
Threw the ship right into the trough of the  
sea,

Which struck her aft, and made an awkward drift,

Started the stern-post, also shatter'd the  
Whole of her stern-frame, and ere she  
could lift

Herself from out her present jeopardy --

The rudder tore away: 'twas time to sound  
The pumps, and there were four feet water  
found.

Lord Byron.

28.

One gang of people instantly was put  
Upon the pumps, and the remainder set  
To get up part of the cargo, and what not,  
But they could not come at the leak as yet;  
At last they did get at it really, but  
Still their salvation was an even bet;  
The water rushed through in a way quite  
puzzling,

While they thrust sheets, shirts, jackets,  
bales of muslin

29.

Into the opening! but all such ingredients  
Would have been vain, and they must have  
gone down,

taste have doubtless heard or perused that portion of the poem, and whilst their feelings have been harrowed by his appalling and heart-rending recital, few, perhaps, were aware that his Lordship was indebted for the most prominent features therein exhibited, to the work above-mentioned. The interest excited by the well-imagined sufferings of the hapless crew of the vessel in which Juan embarked, will not, I am sure, be at all diminished, but, on the contrary, increased, by learning that the horrors of such a scene were actually experienced by some of our fellow-creatures.

Possessed, as is his Lordship, of an imagination, fertile beyond most, it is impossible for a moment to suppose that he could have occasion to borrow from the writings of any one; and doubtless his motive in thus illustrating his narrative with incidents which are well authenticated to have occurred, was to render his descriptions the more natural. But from what cause is it that there are no notes subjoined, acknowledging the sources from which he derived them?

I trust the freedom with which the charge of plagiarism is here advanced against so renowned a poet, will be justified by the importance of keeping even renown within the pale of honesty.

Norwich, Feb. 20th, 1821. C. E. S.

27.

Night came on worse than the day had been, and a sudden shift of wind, about midnight, threw the ship into the trough of the sea, which struck her aft, tore away the rudder, started the stern-post, and shattered the whole of her stern-frame. The pumps were immediately sounded, and in the course of a few minutes the water had increased to four feet deep.

Loss of the ship Hercules.

28.

One gang was instantly put on them, and the remainder of the people were employed in getting up rice from the run of the ship, and heaving it over, to come at the leak if possible. After three or four hundred bags were thrown into the sea, we did get at it, and found the water rushing into the ship with astonishing rapidity; therefore we thrust sheets, shirts, jackets, bales of muslin, and every thing of the like description into the opening. *ib.*

29.

Notwithstanding the pumps discharged fifty tons of water an hour, the ship must certainly have gone down, had not our ex-

*Despite of all their efforts and expedients  
But for the pumps; I'm glad to make them  
known*

*To all the brother-tars that may have need  
hence;*

*For fifty tons of water were upthrown  
By them per hour, and they had all been  
undone*

*But for the maker, Mr. Mann, of London.*

30.

*As day advanced, the weather seemed to  
abate,*

*And then the leak they reckoned to re-  
duce,*

*And keep the ship afloat, &c.*

*A gust, which all descriptive power tran-  
scends,*

*Laid, with one blast, the ship on her beam-  
ends.*

31.

*There she lay, motionless, and seem'd  
upset;*

*The water left the hold, and washed the  
decks,*

*And made a scene men do not soon forget,  
&c.*

32.

*Immediately the masts were cut away,  
Both main and mizen; first the mizen  
went,*

*The main-mast followed, but the ship still  
lay*

*Like a mere log, and baffled our intent.*

*Foremast and bowsprit were cut down, and  
they*

*Eased her at last (although we never meant  
To part with all till every hope was  
blighted,)*

*And then with violence the old ship righted.*

35.

*Perhaps more mischief had been done, but  
for*

*Our Juan, who, with sense beyond his  
years,*

*Got to the spirit-room, and stood before  
It with a pair of pistols: and their fears,*

*As if death were more dreadful by his door  
Of fire and water, spite of oaths and tears*

*Kept still aloof the crew, who, ere they  
sunk,*

*Thought it would be becoming to die drunk.*

36.

*"Give us more grog," they cried, "for  
it will be*

*All one an hour hence;" Juan answered  
"no!"*

*'Tis true that death waits both for you and  
me,*

*But let us die like men, not sink below  
Like brutes:"—and thus his dangerous  
post kept he,*

*And none liked to anticipate the blow.*

38.

*The vessel swam, yet still she held her  
own,*

*The stronger pump'd, the weaker thrumm'd  
a sail.*

pedients been attended with some success.  
The pumps, to the excellent construction  
of which I owe my life, were made by Mr.  
Mann, of London. *ib.*

30.

*As the next day advanced, the weather  
appeared to moderate, the men continued  
incessantly at the pumps, and every exer-  
tion was made to keep the ship afloat. *ib.*  
Scarce was this done, when a gust, exceed-  
ing in violence every thing of the kind I  
had ever seen, or could conceive, laid the  
ship on her beam ends.*

*Loss of Centaur man of war.*

31.

*The water forsook the hold, and appear-  
ed between decks, so as to fill the men's  
hammocks to leeward, the ship lay motion-  
less, and to all appearance irrecoverably  
overset. *ib.**

32.

*Immediate directions were given to cut  
away the main and mizen masts, trusting,  
when the ship was righted, to be able to  
wear her. On cutting one or two lanyards  
the mizen mast went over first, but without  
producing the smallest effect on the ship,  
and on cutting the lanyard of one shroud,  
the main mast followed. I had next the  
mortification to see also the foremast and  
bowsprit go over. On this the ship imme-  
diately righted. *ib.**

35.

*A midshipman was appointed to guard  
the spirit-room, to repress that unhappy  
desire of a devoted crew to die in a state  
of intoxication. The sailors, though in  
other respects orderly in conduct, here  
pressed eagerly upon him:*

*Loss of Abergavenny E. Indiaman.*

36.

*"Give us some grog," they exclaimed,  
"it will be all one an hour hence." "I know  
we must die," replied the gallant officer,  
coolly, "but let us die like men;" armed  
with a brace of pistols he kept his post even  
while the ship was sinking. *ib.**

38.

*However, by great exertion of the chain  
pump and baling, we held our own. All  
who were not seamen by profession had  
been employed in thrumming a sail,*



39.

*Under the vessel's keel the sail was  
past,  
And for the moment it had some effect.*

41.

*But the ship labour'd so, they scarce  
could hope  
To weather out much longer ; the distress  
Was also great with which they had to cope  
For want of water.*

42.

*Again the weather threaten'd,—again  
blew  
A gale, and in the fore and after-hold  
Water appear'd ; yet though the people  
knew  
All this, the most were patient, and some  
bold,  
Until the chains and leathers were worn  
through  
Of all our pumps :*

43.

*Then came the carpenter at last, with tears  
In his rough eyes, and told the Captain, he  
Could do no more :*

44.

*The ship was evidently settling now  
Fast by the head ;*

45.

*Some lash'd them in their hammocks, some  
put on  
Their best clothes,  
And others went on as they had begun,  
Getting the boats out,*

47.

*But in the long-boat they contrived to  
stow  
Some pounds of bread, though injured by  
the wet,  
Water, a twenty gallon cask, or so,  
Six flasks of wine ; and they contrived to get  
A portion of their beef up from below,  
And with a piece of pork,*

48.

*The other boats, the yawl and pinnace,  
had  
Been stove, in the beginning of the gale :  
And the long boat's condition was but bad,  
And there were but two blankets for a sail,  
And one oar for a mast.*

50.

*"Some trial had been making at a raft,  
With little hope in such a rolling sea,  
A sort of thing at which one would have  
laugh'd,  
If any laughter at such times could be,  
Unless with people who too much have  
quaff'd,  
And have a kind of wild and horrid glee,  
Half epileptical and half hysterical :—  
Their preservation would have been a mi-  
racle."*

Lord Byron.

51.

*"At half-past eight o'clock, booms, hen-  
coops, spars,  
And all things, for a chance, had been cast  
loose,"*

39.

*which was past under the ship's bottom,  
and, I thought, had some effect.*

Loss of Centaur man of war.

41.

*The Centaur laboured so much, that I  
could scarce hope she would swim till  
morning ; our sufferings were very great  
for want of water.*

42.

*We had the mortification to find the wea-  
ther again threatened, and by noon it blew  
a storm. The ship laboured greatly ; the  
water appeared in the fore and after-hold,  
and increased. I was informed by the  
carpenter also, that the leathers were nearly  
consumed, and that the chains of the pumps  
by constant exertion and the friction, were  
rendered almost useless.*

43.

*At length the carpenter came up from  
below, and told the crew who were work-  
ing at the pumps, he could do no more for  
them.*

44.

*I perceived the ship settling by the head.*  
ib.

45.

*Some appeared perfectly resigned, went  
to their hammocks, and desired their mess-  
mates to lash them in.—ib. The most pro-  
minent idea was that of putting on their  
best and cleanest cloaths. The boats, of  
which we had three, were got over the  
side.*  
ib.

47.

*Eight bags of rice, six flasks of water,  
and a small quantity of salted beef and  
pork, were put into the long boat as provi-  
sions for the whole.*

Wreck of the ship Sydney.

48.

*The yawl was stove alongside and sunk.  
Loss of Centaur man of war.  
One oar was erected for a main mast, and  
the other bent to the breadth of the blankets  
for a sail.*

Loss of Wellington transport.

50.

*"As rafts had been mentioned by the  
carpenter, I thought it right to make the  
attempt. It was impossible for any man to  
deceive himself with the hopes of being  
saved on a raft in such a sea as this."*

Loss of Centaur man of war, p. 164.

51.

*"Spars, booms, hencoops, and every thing  
buoyant, was therefore cast loose, that the*

That still could keep afloat the struggling  
tars;  
For yet they strove, altho' of no great use:  
There was no light in heaven but a few  
stars,  
The boats put off, o'ercrowded with their  
crews;  
She gave a heel, and then a lurch to port,  
And, going down head foremost—sunk, in  
short."

52.

Then rose from sea to sky the wild fare-  
well,  
Then shriek'd the timid, and stood still the  
brave,  
Then some leap'd overboard with dreadful  
yell,  
As eager to anticipate their grave; &c.

\* For the Monthly Magazine.

# THE PHILOSOPHY OF COTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

No. XIV.

Quarterly Review, No. 49.

THE first article in the present Number bears the title of "the Spanish Drama." This is improper; for, in fact, it is a disquisition concerning the plays and genius of Calderon, with a few slight preliminary remarks, and an extract from Lord Holland's Life of Lopez de Vega. Such, however, as it is, the critic is temperate and judicious; but we do not agree with him in thinking that there was any other cause than the general spirit of the age, for the resemblance which he finds between the plays of the Spanish and English stage. But perhaps when it is considered, that at one time the English and Spanish crowns were united—and that there was a chance of the union becoming perpetual by the progeny of Philip II. and Mary I., it may have been the fashion in England, during their time, to cultivate a taste for Spanish literature, and to imitate Spanish amusements, and to this fashion we may owe the resemblance in our dramatic entertainments which has been so often noticed, and never satisfactorily explained. We merely throw out the idea for consideration, with remarking only, that it was not till some time after this supposed fashion, that the resemblance alluded to became general, for the first English plays possessed a Grecian simplicity of fable.

The second article is a gentlemanly notice of Captain Lyon's narrative of his travels in Northern Africa, with a few touches at a most absurd example of the ignorance of mere book learning

men might have some chance to save themselves, for the boats were at some distance.

*Loss of Pandora frig. p. 378.*

"We had scarcely quitted the ship, when she gave a heavy lurch to port, and then went down head foremost."

*Loss of Lady Hobart packet.*

52.

"At this instant, one of the officers told the captain she was going down, and bidding him farewell, leapt overboard: the crew had just time to leap overboard, which they did, uttering a most dreadful yell."

*Loss of Pandora frig. pp. 197-8.*

concerning the Niger and the Nile, by one John Dudley, a vicar. We entirely agree with the reviewer in thinking Captain Lyon's book highly interesting, from the manner in which it is written; we think, also, that we can discern in the address and natural urbanity of the Captain, that he was well qualified for the task of exploring Africa. As for his companion, Ritchie, he seems to have been a poor, weak, impracticable creature—and as little qualified to wend his way among barbarians as any one that ever embarked in an enterprise so difficult.

"The Sketch Book," the pleasant publication of Geoffrey Crayon, gent., furnishes the materials for the third article. We are gratified to observe that the endeavours of the American authors have been treated of late with more candour and indulgence among us than formerly. This is no doubt owing to their own improved taste, and partly to a better humour springing up towards them. Hitherto, indeed, to use a Yankee expression, the productions of the American press have been very trashy; but there is an urbane and European ease, even elegance, in the style of Mr. Washington Irving—that has done much to increase the literary consideration of his countrymen. We anticipate from his pen a lively and interesting account of the continent, although he seems to have fewer associations, in connection with what he will see in France and Italy, than any other author who writes so well. Perhaps his freedom from classical ideas will enable him to give us the more amusing work.

The fourth article, on the Military Force of Great Britain, is drawn up with ability, but deserves the severest censure



censure. It may properly be divided into two parts, and upon the first we are disposed to bestow unqualified approbation. We never read a better, a clearer, or a more satisfactory sketch of the military history of Europe; but in noticing M. Dupin's respectable work, which gave occasion to the subject, the reviewer seems literally to lose his senses, and breaks out into the most contemptible party and national spleen that has ever disgraced the *Quarterly Review*. We cannot persuade ourselves that the first and second parts of this paper are by the same hand.

"The *Etonian*," a little periodical work, professedly published by Etonians, is tenderly dealt by in the *fifth* article. It certainly contains some proofs of respectable mediocrity, both in verse and prose; but if there had not been Etonians connected with the *Quarterly Review*, and some of them also with the *Etonian*, we should never have heard of these fading and falling leaves.

The *sixth* article is a very able disquisition concerning the Architecture of the middle ages, and it is executed with a finer impress of moral sensibility than might have been expected from a topic so purely antiquarian. It is one of the best papers on the subject that we have met with, and derives a degree of interest and value from the execution, highly creditable to the author.

We do not well know what to make of the *seventh*, on "the Annals of the Parish," an historical sketch of the village manners of Scotland. It is sufficiently laudatory, and gives all due praise to the fidelity of the descriptions—but it lugs in "by ear and horn" another work by the same author, for the express purpose, as it were, of felling it, most butcher-like, at once. We allude to "the Earthquake," in which we do think there are as many examples of true portraiture, as there are in the Annals, and some specimens of even higher and superior composition. The critic should have been more sparing of his approbation on the truth and simplicity of "the Annals," after condemning "the Earthquake," if he expected his readers to believe he was not actuated by some particular and peculiar motive.

The fifth volume of "Mitford's History of Greece," supplies matter for the *eighth* article, which, although exceedingly severe, without, however, being

abusive, is yet perfectly just. The style of Mr. Mitford is certainly about the very worst of the present day—arid, husky, uneven, hard,—every thing, in a word, that is descriptive of grating harshness and discord. The honey of Hymettus, and the oil of Attica, have neither soothed his throat nor softened his lip—nor is he endowed with any portion of that fine spirit which ennobled the sentiments and gave elegance to the personal beauty of the human form. But bad as his manner is, we observe that the reviewer makes it worse in his quotations, by copying what, we think, he could not but know were errors of the printer, not of the writer. It is, however, a curious circumstance, that the *Quarterly Review*, which in general excels in classical topics, is, in this article, inferior to itself. We had a right to expect from it, on a History of Greece, one of the most splendid specimens of its best ability. But if Mr. Mitford has no merit in the art of composition, as a compiler he is entitled to very considerable praise, having brought together a great mass of materials, which some more skilful hand, we doubt not, will work into beautiful effect. Out of his "rugged lore" a single volume might be formed of unequalled interest, romantic simplicity and beauty.

The *ninth* article is devoted to Capt. Parry's Journal of the Voyage of Discovery. It is drawn up with ability, and where the writer confines himself to reflections on facts, and to pointing out the merits of the officers and men engaged in this enterprise of unexampled daring, we cannot but approve of the justness and propriety of what he says; but he unfortunately endeavours to be a philosopher, and hatches theories as easily as the Captain grew his cresses in the frying-pan. Nevertheless, he has furnished us with a pleasing and interesting paper. But the sublime of maritime adventure was never touched before the publication of Parry's journal, and it was impossible to speak of it without calling forth feelings of admiration and awe. It is amazing to hear the regrets of ignorance, that Parry's journal should possess so little interest—that is to say, should tell so little of the cannibals that each other eat,

"The Anthropophagi, and men whose heads

Do grow beneath their shoulders."

For ourselves we think it contains the ultimate

ultimate triumph of the British naval spirit and discipline; and the cheerful Parry with his bold free-hearted companions, frozen up in the midnight horrors of the frozen regions, will in all times coming, be referred to by moralists and poets, as one of the richest tales of courage and fortitude, that philosophy or the arts have yet commemorated. The agreeable recreation of a newspaper for the ships, we should however notice, is an old marine contrivance: we have seen ourselves several highly amusing specimens of the sort, got up during the American rebellion, on board the men of war stationed along the American coast—not, however, either in purity or ability—though exceedingly humorous—equal to the North Georgia Gazette.

The *tenth* article, relative to Scudamore on mineral waters, we recommend to all water-drinking invalids. It is one of the characteristics of the present day to compress and bring together the *floes* of subjects with which the ocean of literature is overspread, and a sensible book on mineral waters, drawn up with science, and no quackery, was much wanted. It has been supplied by Dr. Scudamore, and his work is reviewed in a judicious manner.

But by far the most interesting article of the Number is the *eleventh*, on Mr. James Fergusson's Reports of Discussions of the Consistorial Court of Scotland. It is, we conceive, impossible for any mind but those parchment intellects, whom the perusal of statutes and reports has dried up and drained of all human sympathy, to read this account of the state in which the law respecting marriage and divorce stands between the institutions of England and Scotland, without shuddering with horror and disgust. It has long been felt and confessed, that the marriage act of England is a daring usurpation over the laws of God and nature, and that the sins and sorrows to which it gives rise cannot be much longer endured. It must, and that shortly, too, be amended. But to hear it solemnly maintained by the tribunals of justice, that a marriage contracted in England, cannot be dissolved by any process short of an act of the English legislature—let the adultery take place in what country it may, or the parties be resident where they think fit—is one of the most audacious pretensions that ever legal presumption dared to set up against the rights and the natural fran-

chises of man. Adultery is a crime—it is in all lands and in all societies, treason against the most sacred of all institutions. And is it to be tolerated, that the legislature of England shall say it shall not be punished by any other authority than that of the English judicature? The nation is under great obligations to the writer in the *Quarterly Review*, for directing the public attention to the importance of this question—and we trust and hope that Lord Ellenborough, who seems to have bestowed great consideration on the anomalies of the marriage act, will be induced to consider this serious question also, with the view of supplying some remedy of the kind we suggest, for we are well aware that it will not do to attempt any change in the marriage law of Scotland, nor would it be wise to try by any modification, to corrupt its rational simplicity, in any degree, by trying to adapt it to the workings of such a crude system of facilities to fraud and sin as the marriage law of England.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
YOUR correspondent, Inquisitor, in your Number for June, p. 402, refers to a letter in the hand-writing of Junius, by the Bury post, and enquires who 'was at Bury at that date?' At what date? I suppose, however, the date intended is that of the letters of Junius. Also that Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, is intended. The only person, I believe, in that vicinity, whose name has ever been implicated in this puzzling affair, is General Lee. Now, could the hand-writing of the imitations, epigrams, &c. be identified with that of General Lee, it might doubtless be received as a sufficient proof, that he was really the author of the letters of Junius. This test surely cannot present insuperable difficulties, since Lee's MS. cannot yet be entirely extinct, and most probably some of his letters are yet preserved in the Davers' family, where he was so often an inmate.

I have periodically, but always hitherto anonymously, borne some share in the Junian controversy, having been a constant reader and enthusiastic admirer of the style and spirit, not indeed of the half-bred and insidious politics, of those letters from their first appearance, which was during my residence in Suffolk. Among my earliest juvenile essays (1769,) was an attempt-

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ed imitation of the celebrated Junius ; and if getting into a scrape in consequence, had been an evidence of success, I should not have been without a plea. At that period I do not recollect to have either heard or read of the name of General Lee, as the supposed author of Junius ; I have no doubt, however, of his having been then resident in England ; and a few years since, when Dr. Girdlestone published his pamphlet, I applied to Sir Charles Bunbury, for information on that point, and was by him directed to a person, who assured me of the fact from his own personal knowledge. I nevertheless assigned a variety of sufficient reasons, to my own conviction at least, that Lee could not possibly have written those letters. He abandoned his country—and what rational motive could there be, on either side, for concealment, had he been the writer ? That some powerful motive of that kind does yet subsist, is sufficiently evident, because nobody doubts that the late king, and various accredited political persons, were in the secret, and that Junius, in the ultimate, made his peace at court.

*Somers Town.* JOHN LAWRENCE.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

SUBMERSION of the *Village of STRON, in BOHEMIA, as reported in a Letter from M. WINKLER, dated April 20, 1820.*

THE village of Stron, in the estate of Fermian, in Bohemia, was situated on a declivity, in the NE. of the valley of Eger, about a league above Saatz, partly near the river, and partly in a gorge that descended towards the Eger. On a hill that forms a border to this gorge, were the church and parsonage house, and the village descended along the gorge parallel to the Eger, towards the NW. This hill contains beds of an earthy pit-coal that spread through the country, and are covered with strata of sand and alluvion. The Eger flows at the distance of about 200 toises from Stron. Previous to the accident, it formed a bay alongside of Stron, edged with hills of moving sand, not very lofty, but steep. On the higher part of the declivity were a number of springs that were quickly lost in the sands.

These springs have proved the cause of a calamity which in these countries, where glaciers and earthquakes are unknown, may be deemed unique in its kind. The water of the springs has

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gradually perforated large subterranean cavities in the strata of sand, so that, at length, the whole surface of the soil, with the church, the houses, and the gardens, rested only on some detached columns of sand that were daily diminishing. Whether subterranean combustions of pit-coal may not have co-operated, is a point hitherto undecided.

For a length of time the earth had been sinking in different places. Crevices appeared in the walls of the buildings ; the doors would no longer shut, and some weeks ago, a great noise was heard in the middle of the night. The people are roused from their sleep ; a singular movement of the earth advancing forward, and, at the same time, sinking, is observed. The inhabitants flee, remove their cattle, &c., and at some distance from the village, wait for the morning. Its appearance displays an image of destruction ; half of the village had disappeared : where no houses had ever been, roofs and chimnies were seen rising from the ground. The hill, the church, and the parsonage were no longer to be found, and at some distance appeared a chaos of parcels of earth intermixed with ruins and crevices.

The church is eighty feet below the site it formerly occupied ; it is divided into two, half of it buried in ruins. Here lies a steeple overthrown, and there a confused medley of statues, images of saints, stables, &c. The river is thrown out of its channel, and where it formed a bay, there is now an accumulation of earth. The churchyard is thrown into a shapeless heap, and the whole territory bears another aspect. In different patches are seen layers of a fat earth, over which the sand has glided. It seems that the Eger must have crumbled the props on which the hill stood, as they had ever an inclination towards the river.

A number of things have been fortunately preserved, and, with the exception of some cattle, no lives were lost. Fifteen houses are yet standing, but the soil is insecure, and the downfall will probably be universal.

I was at a loss, at first, to recognize the country, and from the inhabitants I could only learn that they had been disturbed by a tremendous crash, and that they sought refuge by flight. The people were rich ; their loss, in point of furniture, is not so considerable as in the superficies of the soil.

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The village is now a sort of central spot for pilgrimage to the whole of Bohemia; the curious flock hither from every quarter to explore the effects of this phenomenon. It is impossible to form a just idea of it without inspection.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AS a general formula for finding Easter according to the Gregorian Calendar, seems to be rather a desideratum, I have sent the following for insertion in your widely-circulating Magazine, if you think your valuable pages have not been occupied too much with the subject already.

I know that several eminent mathematicians, compared with whose acquirements, mine almost vanish into nothing, have either failed in the attempt to give a general formula for this purpose, or declined the task. I therefore delayed sending this till I had given it every examination I was capable of giving it; and I now present it to you, Sir, under the most positive conviction that it will give the time of Easter correctly, for all years, according to the English regulations.

*Evesham, April 12th. J. TOVEY.*

*To find the time of Easter for any year according to the Gregorian Calendar.*

Put  $a$  = the given year.

$c$  = the centuries contained in it.

$d$  = the odd years, or two right-hand figures.

1. Divide  $c$  by 4, and call the quotient  $q$ , and the remainder  $r$ .

2. Divide  $(43q + 17r + 86)$  by 25, and call the quotient  $p$ .

3. Divide  $(a + 1)$  by 19, and call the remainder  $g$ .

4. Divide  $(203 + p - 11g)$  by 30, and if the remainder be less than 28, or if it be 28, and  $g$  be less than 12, call it  $m$ ; but if it be 28, and  $g$  be more than 11, or if it be 29, let  $g$  be what it may, then (remainder  $- 1$ ) call  $m$ .

5. Divide  $(151 + 2r - d - \frac{1}{4}d - m)$  by 7, and call the remainder  $n$ .

Then  $(m + n - 9)$  is the day of April on which Easter falls; but if  $(m + n)$  be less than 10, then  $(22 + m + n)$  gives the day of March for the year required.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

CANAL QUERIES, with ascertained LEVELS of various CANALS.

1. **W**HAT is the level of the sill of the lock of the Grand Junction Canal at Brentford (in reference to the summit at Tring) instead of the present

reference to the high water mark in the Thames?

2. The difference of level between the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, a branch canal having lately been executed, which connects these two canals together?

3. The rise of the Thames from the sill of the lock at Brentford, to the river Kennet, near Reading, and from thence to the sill of the lock of the Kennet and Avon Canal at Newbury?

4. The rise of the Severn from Stourport to the canal at Shrewsbury?

5. The difference of level between the Lancaster and the Leeds and Liverpool Canals, where they intersect each other?

6. The fall of the river Aire, from Leeds to the Lea?

7. The fall of the Thames, from Brentford to the sea?

8. The fall of the Severn, from the sill of the Canal lock at Worcester, to the Avon at Tewkesbury, thence to Gloucester, and from Gloucester to the sea?

9. The fall of the Bristol Avon from the Kennet and Avon Canal lock, at Bath, to Bristol Bridge, and thence to the Severn?

10. The fall of the river Kew (where it joins a branch of the Grand Junction Canal at Northampton) to Peterboro', and thence to the sea?

11. The fall of the Trent, from the sill of the last lock upon the Grand Trunk Canal to the Chesterfield Canal, and from thence to the Humber, where the Humber and Trent unite?

12. The fall of the Stratford Avon, from the sill of the Stratford Canal lock, to its junction with the Severn, at Tewkesbury.

13. If in the reply to the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th enquiries, a reference were made to fixed points, contiguous to those estimated to be the high and low water marks, it would afford as great an approximation to accuracy as circumstances will admit; and probably a barometrical admeasurement, conducted with all the proper precautions, may be the most easily adopted in most of these cases. If observations were made with Sir Henry Englefield's barometer, at various situations on different canals, viz. on March 31st, June 30th, Sept. 30th, and Dec. 31st, and at the same time, would not they afford some confirmation of Canal surveys, or lead to some further investigation?

LEVELS



LEVELS OF CANALS, in reference to the SUMMIT of the Birmingham Canal between  
Wolverhampton and Smithwick.

	Above Summit of Birm. Canal		Below Summit of Birm. Canal	
	FEET.	IN.	FEET.	IN.
<b>1. Birmingham Canal Navigation.</b>				
Commencement at Autherley . . . . .			132	0
SUMMIT at Wolverhampton . . . . .			0	0
Fall at Smethwick . . . . .			19	10
and then level to Birmingham				
Junction of branch to <i>Digbeth</i> , lower end of the town			100	3
And Junction with Warwick canal . . . . .			136	7
Salford Bridge—Berwood Common . . . . .			171	5
Curdworth—Dunton . . . . .			188	11
Fazely and Whittington Brook . . . . .			264	10
<b>2. Ashby-de-la-Zouch.</b>				
Commencement in Coventry canal at Griff, and level to Hinckley and Ashby Wolds . . . . .			168	9
Summit at Ashby-de-la-Zouch . . . . .			28	9
Cloud Hill—Staunton—Ticknall . . . . .			112	9
<b>3. Ashton-under-Line.</b>				
Junction with Rochdale canal . . . . .			315	4
Clayton, and branch to <i>Stockport level</i> . . . . .			224	10
Ashton-under-Line—Duckensfield Bridge . . . . .			152	10
Branches to Fairbottom and Hollinwood . . . . .			106	7
Werneth colliery branch . . . . .			76	7
<b>4. Avon River.</b>				
At Bath Old Bridge . . . . .			439	11
At Bristol . . . . .			474	11
<b>5. Bradford Canal.</b>				
Junction with Leeds and Liverpool Canal at Windhill			239	5
Bradford . . . . .			158	5
<b>6. Bridgwater's (Duke of).</b>				
Mersey at Runcorn, high water . . . . .			474	11
— low water . . . . .			485	11
Preston Brook—Manchester, and Leigh branch . . . . .			390	11
<b>7. Coventry.</b>				
Fradley Heath, and Whittington Brook . . . . .			264	10
Glascote, Grendon, and Polesworth . . . . .			250	4
Atherstone, Nuneaton, Bedworth, and Coventry . . . . .			168	9
<b>8. Derby Canal.</b>				
Junction with Grand Trunk canal . . . . .			349	0
Derby . . . . .			337	0
Little Eaton . . . . .			320	0
Branch to join Erewash canal . . . . .			364	0
<b>9. Douglas (lower).</b>				
Junction with Leeds and Liverpool canal at Brier's Mill.			420	11
Ribble river, near Hasketh . . . . .			469	0
<b>10. Droitwich.</b>				
Severn at Hawford . . . . .			442	10
Droitwich . . . . .			383	4
<b>11. Dudley.</b>				
Junction with Worcester canal at Lelly Oak, and level to Leasowes, and Blower's Green . . . . .			19	10
Netherton . . . . .			31	0
Black Delph—Pensnett Chace . . . . .			116	0
Junction with Birmingham canal at Tipton Green			0	0
Branch proposed to near Dudley . . . . .	44	4		

## LEVELS OF CANALS, continued.

	Above Summit of Birn. Canal		Below Summit of Birn. Canal	
	FEET.	IN.	FEET.	IN.
<b>12. Grand Junction Canal.</b>				
Commencement in Oxford Canal at Braunston . . . . .			149	10
Junction of Grand Union Canal, and Daventry branch . . . . .			113	10
—— of Northampton branch . . . . .			173	10
Wolverton level, and junction of Buckingham branch . . . . .			251	4
Junction of Aylesbury branch . . . . .			138	10
Tring summit, and branch to Wendover . . . . .			93	10
Bull's Bridge, and Paddington branch . . . . .			398	10
High-water mark in Thames at Brentford . . . . .			488	10
Branch to Daventry rises . . . . .			59	10
—— to Northampton and New River there . . . . .			291	10
—— to Buckingham . . . . .			234	4
—— to Aylesbury . . . . .			234	10
—— to Wendover . . . . .			93	10
—— to Paddington . . . . .			398	10
<b>13. Grand Trunk.</b>				
Duke of Bridgwater's Canal at Preston Brook . . . . .			390	11
Summit of Canal at Etruria . . . . .			64	9
Junction of Staffordsh. and Worcester Canal at Heywood . . . . .			232	6
Junction of Coventry Canal at Fradley Heath . . . . .			264	10
—— of Derby Canal . . . . .			349	0
River Trent at Shardlow and Wilden Ferry . . . . .			381	0
Branch from sumt. to Uttox. viz. to Leek & Stanley Moor . . . . .	10	2	0	0
Frogghall (and Caldon Railway, which rises 649 feet) . . . . .			50	7
Uttoxeter . . . . .			182	7
<b>14. Grand Union and Unton Canals.</b>				
Junction with Grand Junction Canal near Long Buckby . . . . .			113	10
Summit . . . . .			59	7
Foxton, and junction with Union Canal . . . . .			134	7
West Bridge, at Leicester . . . . .			294	7
<b>15. Huddersfield.</b>				
Junction with Ashton Canal at Duckenfield Bridge . . . . .			152	10
Summit at Saddleworth . . . . .	181	10		
Huddersfield . . . . .			254	1
<b>16. Kennett and Avon Canal.</b>				
River Avon at Bath . . . . .			439	11
Sidney Gardens, Bath . . . . .			373	5
Bradford, Wilts, and Semington Junction . . . . .			363	5
Foxhanger . . . . .			307	5
Devizes . . . . .			68	5
Summit at Brimslade . . . . .			35	5
Crofton Engine . . . . .			74	5
Kennett River at Newbury . . . . .			245	5
<b>17. Kennett River.</b>				
At Newbury, and junction with canal . . . . .			245	5
Thames at Reading . . . . .			387	5
<b>18. Leicester Navigation.</b>				
West Bridge, Leicester . . . . .			294	7
Junction of Melton Navigation . . . . .			316	1
Mount Sorrel . . . . .			329	11
Loughborough, and Loughborough Canal . . . . .			344	7
To Thringston Bridge, Charnwood Forest, and to Barrow Hill (part by a railway) . . . . .			159	7
<b>19. Loughborough Navigation.</b>				
Junction with Leicester Navigation . . . . .			344	7
River Trent, near Sawley . . . . .			385	7



LEVELS OF CANALS *continued.*

	Above Summit of Birm. Canal		Below Summit of Birm. Canal	
	FEET.	IN.	FEET.	IN.
<b>20. Melton Navigation.</b>				
Junction with Leicester Navigation . . . . .			316	1
Ratcliffe . . . . .			300	2
Melton Mowbray . . . . .			245	2
<b>21. North Wilts.</b>				
Junction with Wilts and Berks Canal (at the summits)			162	11
Ditto with Thames and Severn Canal at Latton, near Cricklade . . . . .			221	11
<b>22. Oxford Canal.</b>				
Junction with Coventry Canal at Longford . . . . .			168	9
Hill Morton, — Union of Grand Junction Canal at Braunston . . . . .			149	10
Summit at Claydon . . . . .			94	7
Banbury . . . . .			171	11
Aynho Wharf . . . . .			207	8
Heyford Warren . . . . .			231	10
Hampton Gay . . . . .			262	10
Isis at Godstone . . . . .			282	9
Oxford . . . . .			286	5
River Isis at Oxford . . . . .			289	11
<b>23. Peak Forest Canal.</b>				
Junction with the Ashton-under-Line Canal . . . . .			152	10
Priestfield . . . . .	59	2		
Chapel Milton . . . . .	188	2		
<b>24. Ramsden's Canal.</b>				
Junction at Huddersfield . . . . .			254	1
River Calder, at Cooper's Bridge . . . . .			310	10
<b>25. Staffordshire and Worcestershire.</b>				
Severn at Stourport . . . . .			436	8
Kidderminster . . . . .			373	1
Stewpony and Stourbridge Canal . . . . .			298	2
Bumble Hole . . . . .			229	2
Summit and junction with Birmingham Canal at Autherley			132	0
Penkridge . . . . .			179	0
Heywood . . . . .			232	6
<b>26. Stourbridge.</b>				
Junction with Dudley Canal at Black Delph . . . . .			116	0
Stourbridge . . . . .			260	0
Stewpony, and junction of Staffordshire and Worcester- shire Canal . . . . .			298	2
<b>27. Stratford.</b>				
Junction with Worcester Canal at King's Norton . . . . .			19	10
Cut to join the Warwick Canal . . . . .			136	7
Preston, Wooton Wawden, and Edstone Valley, Wilmcote			242	7
Stratford . . . . .			333	7
Surface water of the River Avon . . . . .			354	7
<b>28. Stroud.</b>				
Junction with Thames and Severn, near Stroud . . . . .			361	0
Severn at Framiload . . . . .			463	5
<b>29. Thames and Severn.</b>				
Junction with Stroud Canal, near Stroud . . . . .			361	0
Summit, Siddington and Cirencester . . . . .			119	9
Cricklade . . . . .			221	11
Lechlade, and River Thames . . . . .			250	3

30. Thames

## LEVELS OF CANALS continued.

	Above Summit of Birm. Canal		Below Summit of Birm. Canal	
	FEET.	IN.	FEET.	IN.
<b>30. Thames River.</b>				
At Lechlade . . . . .			250	3
At Oxford . . . . .			289	11
At Abingdon and at Culham . . . . .			330	11
At Reading . . . . .			387	5
At Brentford . . . . .			488	10
<b>31. Warwick Canal.</b>				
Junction at Digbeth, near Birmingham . . . . .			136	7
Summit at Bordesley and Knowle . . . . .			94	7
Hatton . . . . .			136	7
Warwick, and junction of Napton Canal . . . . .			282	7
<b>32. Warwick and Napton Canal.</b>				
Junction near Warwick . . . . .			282	7
Leamington . . . . .			296	7
Summit at Napton and Oxford Canals . . . . .			149	10
<b>33. Western Junction Proposed Canal.</b>				
Aylesbury branch of Grand Junction Canal . . . . .			234	10
Thames at Culham, near Abingdon . . . . .			330	11
<b>34. Wilts and Berks.</b>				
Kennett and Avon Canal at Semington . . . . .			363	5
Chippenham (a level branch) . . . . .			308	11
Colne (ditto) . . . . .			292	11
Summit, South Marston, and North Wilts Canal . . . . .			162	11
River Wantage . . . . .			234	5
Abingdon and River Thames . . . . .			330	11
<b>35. Worcester.</b>				
Commencement at Birmingham—level to Tardiby . . . . .			19	10
Proposed branch to Droitwich . . . . .			319	10
Lowesmere and Worcester . . . . .			403	10
Severn at Diglis . . . . .			447	10
Branch to Droitwich . . . . .			383	4
<b>36. Wyrley and Errington.</b>				
Commencement near Wolverhampton . . . . .	0	0	0	0
Junction with detached part of Coventry Canal, near Huddlesford . . . . .			264	10
Branch to Wyrley bank . . . . .	36			
—— to Easington Collieries . . . . .	60			
<b>37. Rochdale.</b>				
Manchester—Knott Mill . . . . .			390	11
Ashton Canal . . . . .			315	4
Failsworth . . . . .			134	11
Rochdale . . . . .			14	11
Summit at Dean Head . . . . .	130			
Dob Royal . . . . .			32	11
Todmorden . . . . .			56	11
Sowerby Wharf . . . . .			217	11
River Calder . . . . .			227	11

For the Monthly Magazine.

NOTES written during a late Residence at BUENOS AYRES, by an English Gentleman, formerly of Bene't College, Cambridge.

(Continued from No. 353, p. 308.)

ON the corn farms, wheat, barley, and a little maize are grown. The land is, generally speaking, a rich loam

covered with fine vegetable mould, varying little in quality, except from its situation being more or less dry. On digging deep *tosca*, a kind of indurated clay, which contains lime, is found. The shore of the river is a fine sand, with here and there lumps of *tosca*, as hard as rock.

A few miles from the town is found plaster



plaster of Paris, of a good quality, and in some parts vast beds of shells which are burnt into lime. Neither on the surface of the vast plain from Buenos Ayres to *Mendoza*, nor in digging wells of any depth, is a stone of the smallest size to be found.

The ground is scratched over with a rude plough, and the seed sown and harrowed in. None of the land is fenced, except gardens and peach grounds.

Wheat, to which the soil is very favourable, produces about thirty-six bushels per acre; barley about the same, then the land is left to rest. There is no succession of crops. The quantity of seed is surprisingly small; two or three pecks an acre, according as it is sown early or late, are sufficient. With all these advantages the farmers are poor. They pay first-fruits and tithes; labour is high, and the market narrow and precarious.

Barley generally sells at from 2s. 6d. to 3s. sterling per bushel, and wheat at from 3s. to 3s. 6d. Yet the bread, which is very good, and made with leaven, is generally about 3½d. the pound. This arises from the high price of labour and firing, and the taxes on bakehouses.

There are no barns, grain is trodden out in the open air by horses, and then ill dressed in the wind. The bakers buy the wheat and grind it with mules, which work in a small circle unshod. The mill-stones are badly cut, and uncovered. There are no wind-mills in Buenos Ayres.

Grain is sometimes entirely destroyed by weevils, which in this mild climate multiply astonishingly.

Though they have plenty of wool from their sheep, neither the farmers nor their wives ever think of spinning it, but go to the town to buy their few miserable garments, whilst their dirty, lazy children run about half naked.

*Estancias* occupy a large portion of these immense plains, where not a tree is to be seen. These are covered with luxuriant grass, which at times, in summer, is burnt to dust. Beyond them are found only roving Indians, ostriches, cattle, and horses—which have no master.

These *estancias* raise vast quantities of black cattle, horses, and mules, some of which are driven to market for sale, and some slain for their hides and tallow. Many who live on those farms possess several thousand head of cattle,

and are content to exist, from year to year, in a mud cottage, never tasting bread, nor lying down on any thing better than an ox hide. They can hardly be called civilized beings, as they can do nothing but ride on horseback, throw the *lazo* and balls, and kill and flay oxen. Tables they have none, and use in the place of chairs, the heads of horses and oxen.

Their famous nooses or slings consist of three balls, tied by three thongs of hides, each eighteen inches long, which meet in the middle. They are used on horseback, one of these balls is taken in the hand and the other two swung over the head for a few moments, and then thrown at the object with great force. They will hurl them with an unerring aim, and entangle and tie together the legs of a horse or ox, at a distance of thirty or forty yards. The *lazo*, which is of hide rope, very long, is a noose running in an iron ring. This they will throw with astonishing dexterity, so as to catch the head or feet of any animal, though running, and they riding full gallop after it.

There are numerous brick-grounds in the vicinity of the towns. Firing being scarce they are compelled to use straw, weeds, &c. and the bones and carcasses of oxen, horses, and sheep. The heads and feet of the cattle killed for the town, are piled upon the killing grounds for sale, as a regular article for firing. Two or three hundred carcasses of horses may be sometimes seen near a brick kiln. The same fuel is used for burning lime, and for this purpose sheep are sometimes slaughtered at the door of the kiln, and immediately thrown in to burn.

The bakers burn chiefly a kind of thistle, which covers some parts of the country, and are its only forests. The rest of the inhabitants burn wood brought from the north side of the river, and the *Parana*, &c. and some peach-wood grown near the town. Smiths, &c. use coals from England, the demand for which appears to increase, and our merchants take good care to supply it.

Very good hats are made in the town, by a Frenchman, yet, though furs are cheap, the manufactory would not answer, were it not that imported hats pay fifty per cent. duty.

There are one large, and some small distilleries in the town. A cannon foundry and a manufactory of small arms

arms have been established by the government. The latter is conducted with most spirit, but both are occasionally paralysed by the want of money. The old church of the *Residencia*, which formerly belonged to the Jesuits, is used for the foundery.

In September 1815, there lay in the first court of the manufactory of small arms, a mass of native iron, brought from a vast plain in the province of *Tucuman*, where there is a great quantity more, lying as this lay, on the surface of the ground. It might weigh about twenty-five hundred weight. I was astonished to see them cutting it, having heated a part, as easily as any other piece of hammered iron, this being malleable by nature. I also saw where it had been cut cold by a chissel. The superintendant *Don Esteban de Luca*, a Creole of superior intelligence, had ordered a pair of pistols to be made from it for the government, as a sample of American manufacture from American production.

Water from the river is carried about the town in carts, and sold by men whose business it is; at first it is muddy, but when settled, excellent. The well water is brackish and unpleasant to drink; it contains lime, as may be found by trying it with oxalic acid. This is probably from the *tosea*, as neither limestone nor chalk are found at any depth.

The most abundant animals are originally from imported stock; horses, oxen, sheep, and dogs.

Horses are extremely abundant and cheap, from four to ten dollars is the common price of one, yet a Chilian horse, which is a superior animal, sells for three or four hundred. They are so common, that a beggar on horseback, who rides about asking alms, is no uncommon sight.

Our proverbs will not all apply in this country. The horses are small and of no particular cast. In England they would be thought nothing of; rough heels, large carcasses, white legs and faces, are not thought blemishes. There are, however, excellent horses amongst them, mostly pacers; they are generally sure-footed, and capable of enduring fatigue, and without the vices of kicking or biting. The tail is always kept long and flowing, which is both natural and graceful; very few are ever shod, and those chiefly on the fore feet. The Creoles are excellent horsemen, they

sit firm and upright, and never rise in the saddle. They have excellent bridles differing from the English make, and a kind of saddle well adapted to the country. They use small stirrups, so that the foot cannot enter far. This form is much safer, and with a little practice, pleasanter than the large English stirrup. The saddle consists of a frame shaped the same before and behind, this is placed over a rug, and upon it are put other rugs and skins, which at night in the country form a bed, the frame serving for a pillow. The whole is called a *recado*, an English saddle *silla*.

The common food of horses is green lucerne, sold in small bundles. Oats are not grown except a few for seed, and to cut green, and no hay is made, as there is green food all the year. The horses used in carts about the town, draw from the *girth*, a most barbarous method. The carts, both for horses and oxen, are of the rudest construction, and have not a single particle of iron about them. The arms of the axle are horizontal, and the wheels upright, lofty, and cylindrical. Much may be said, and much has been written in England in favour of this construction. Mules are numerous, and are used for the few coaches seen in the town, and to work in mills.

Black cattle, as is well known, are more abundant than in any other part of the world. They are a fine breed, all horned, large, and handsome, are excellent meat, and for draught. Cows give but a small quantity of milk. Milk, however, is tolerably cheap, like beef; it is sold by the eye, so much for a *rial*, according to the judgment of the vender. It is sold by dirty boys, who carry it through the streets on horseback. Butter is very bad and dear, being about 1s. 9d. sterling per pound. Their cheese too, is miserable, but some from Chili is of an excellent quality.

Oxen work by pairs, a strong beam of wood, about six feet long, lies one end on the head of each, and is fastened by straps round the bottom of their horns. From the middle of this beam is the draught, and here sits the driver with his goad. They are not made to draw a great weight, and, as well as the draught horses, are very ill managed.

The oxen killed for the market come from the *estancias*, or farms, in herds of



of from one to three hundred. They are wild and dangerous, except to a man on horseback, and are driven by means of a few tame oxen in front. About six hundred oxen are killed daily for the use of the city. They are killed on large open grounds, are never knocked down, but drawn to the carts, and thrown down with the *lazo* by *peons*, or labourers on horseback, and their throats instantly cut. Immense quantities of hogs are fed by picking the flesh off the heads, necks, feet, &c. and the offal. The carcase of an excellent ox may be bought in the market at about five dollars. Sheep are numerous, but the mutton is ordinary, and the fleece not of the finest quality. The carcase is sold at from one to two rials, that is 7½d. and 1s. 3d. sterling; it commonly weighs about twenty-six pounds.

No veal is eaten, except occasionally a cow with calf is killed, when the foetus, disgusting as it may appear, is sold as a delicacy. It is called *hijo de vaca* or *nonato*, that is, unborn.

Buenos Ayres probably contains more dogs than any other place on earth; it costs nothing to keep them, as they feed on the meat that is continually thrown into the streets. They are of all kinds and sizes. There is a breed which has no hair, nor any thing upon their skin, which is black. In the country, at a distance from the town, are herds of wild dogs, which are dangerous to one who travels alone.

Of wild animals, tigers are found within a few leagues of the town, lions at a considerable distance. In the small coppices are found deer, and a kind of wild hog, which has on its back a bag containing a particular fluid, this being taken out they are excellent eating. A kind of guinea-pig, the colour of a rat, is common, as is the *biscaccia*, an herbivorous animal of the rabbit kind. Hares are not found near the town, but in *Patagonia* are extremely abundant. Three species of the armadillo are found, the *mataco*, *mulita*, and *peludo*; the two latter abound, and are brought to market for sale, during the winter. In taste they resemble a sucking-pig. There are foxes and weasels; a species of the latter called the *zorillo*, is remarkable for the offensive liquor it ejects on its pursuers, which is its only means of defence; it has a beautiful black and white fur. I knew an Englishman who was in pursuit of one,

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and was putting his hat over it to stop it, when it threw on him a liquor of such an abominable smell as to render his clothes useless for the future. The nerves, however, of the Indians are not fine enough to be affected by this, as they catch the animal and wear its skin.

Rats and mice are, from the quantity of beef which is thrown away, in immense abundance. Common poultry is not cheaper, nor more abundant than in England.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

## NEWS FROM PARNASSUS. No. VIII.

MR. LAMB'S CATULLUS.

THERE are few poets who have had more translators and imitators than Catullus. The latter class, indeed, who have borrowed his ideas both with and without acknowledgment, includes many of the first poets of our own and other countries, and are extremely numerous. No complete translation of his works, however, has hitherto been executed with such success in England, as to attract that share of public admiration, which the beauty and genius of the original, if transferred into our language, so well merit. A complete translation of the works of this poet into English, appeared, it is true, so lately as 1795, which, although it professed to give "the whole of Catullus without reserve, and in some way to translate all his indecencies," has never gained any considerable reputation. The field, therefore, may be considered to have been open for higher attempts, and the poetical world would have had to express their gratitude to Mr. Lamb, if he had executed his labours, so as to have naturalised one of the liveliest and sweetest of the old Roman poets—a task, however, which we fear those who are capable of appreciating the beauties of the original, will imagine he has failed to perform.

It is, indeed, a very arduous attempt to transfer the grace and elegance of classical ideas, with any degree of success, into another language. Unfortunately, too, for Mr. Lamb, Catullus is a writer who has had the good fortune to attract the admiration of many of our first poets, who have occasionally employed all their skill in exquisite

E imitations,

imitations, or in versions of some of his single poems. To those who are acquainted with the verses of this kind, which are to be found in the works of such men as Pope, Cowley, Parnell, and Langhorne, the translations of Mr. Lamb must necessarily appear a little "stale and unprofitable;" and, indeed, it is impossible, in the perusal of them, to avoid instituting such a comparison. In one instance Mr. Lamb seems to have been aware how much he must suffer by such parallel instances, and he has forborne to translate Catullus's version of Sappho's Ode, which displays all its original fire and beauty in the splendid translation by Ambrose Phillips. But the same objection, more or less, applied to the whole volume of these poems, and it would perhaps have been more prudent in Mr. Lamb to have entered some lists where he was secure of meeting less formidable competitors. The present is not an age which will be tamely content with mediocrity, and the man who will venture into the poetical market, ought to be pretty well assured of the good quality of his merchandize before he exposes it to sale. Poets, and good poets too, are no longer *theraræ avis in terris*, which they were, during the latter half of the eighteenth century; and the competition for excellence seems to become almost every day more vigorous, while young aspirants are continually rising up to dispute the palm of excellence with their masters.

Catullus is a poet who furnishes a few supernumerary difficulties to a translator at the present day. The more correct moral feeling of modern times, would never permit a complete version of many of those objectionable passages in which he abounds. This portion of his task Mr. Lamb has executed with considerable judgment, and we need not fear that our delicacy may be wounded in perusing the pages of his translation. It will be necessary, before we give any extracts from Catullus, to notice the introductory poem, which is prefixed to the volume, and which seems to be intended as a sort of excuse for a grave lawyer, as Mr. Lamb professes himself, indulging in pursuits of so light a nature as this. The names of Lord Mansfield and Sir William Blackstone are, however, perhaps sufficient to sanctify the practice, and our translator might surely have rested secure under the shield of those names.

This poem, which is entitled 'Reflexions before Publication,' is written in a light style, but certainly bears too many marks of a pen which has been accustomed to the turns and clap-traps of prologues. The poetry is not by any means of a high order. The following are some passages from it:

The pleasing task which oft a calm has lent

To lull disease and soften discontent,  
Has still made busy life's vacations gay,  
And saved from idleness the leisure day:  
In many a musing walk and lone retreat,  
That task is done—I may not say complete.

\* \* \* \* \*

The shade of Catullus appears to his translator, and afterwards he is thus addressed by the "Genius of the law:"

"O, rhyming pleader!—didst thou then misuse

My solid commons to regale the Muse?  
Was mine a call to climb the Aonian hills?  
Do I speak harmony to legal quills?  
See the high shelves bent down with learned weight,

With books of every size, and print, and date,

The pregnant folio, that unclasp'd to sight,  
Spreads a black-letter'd flood to dim the light,

The quarto, smiling with a fairer page,  
Octavo, fav'rite of this cheap'ning age,  
And duodecimo's conciser school  
Of pithy maxim and established rule—  
See them with wisdom of all ages full,  
Before Cro. Jac. till after Bos. and Pul.  
The ancient statute simple and compact,  
The wordy labyrinth of the modern act,  
Index, indictment, every useful reading,  
And precedents for rules, and writs, and pleading,

And Coke and Burn, that guide to all conditions,  
In full array of twenty-five editions.  
Not these enough to pass away thy time  
Without unreasoning prose, or weary chime

Of false, illogical, unprofitable rhyme?  
If yet 'tis so—see pale reporters toil  
Through morning fogs, and over midnight oil:

Shall e'er inaccurate phrase, or hasty slip,  
Or chance mistake escape a judge's lip;  
And shall not live recorded in reports,  
Lead suitors wrong, and puzzle other Courts;

Thus boasts our lore an ever full increase;  
Away with verse then ———"

As the poem on the death of Lesbia's Sparrow is one which, in some shape or another, must be known to all our readers,



readers, we shall now give Mr. Lamb's translation of it.

ON THE DEATH OF THE SPARROW.

Mourn all ye loves and graces ; mourn,  
Ye wits, ye gallants, and ye gay,  
Death from my fair her bird has torn,  
Her much-lov'd sparrow's snatch'd  
away.

Her very eyes she priz'd not so,  
For he was fond, and knew my fair,  
Well as young girls their mothers know,  
Flew to her breast and nestled there.

When fluttering round from place to place,  
He gaily chirp'd to her alone;  
He now that gloomy path must trace,  
Whence Fate permits return to none.

Accursed shades o'er hell that lower,  
O be my curses on you heard ;  
Ye, that all pretty things devour,  
Have torn from me my pretty bird.

O evil deed ! O Sparrow dead !  
O what a wretch, if thou canst see  
My fair one's eyes with weeping red,  
And know how much she grieves for  
thee !

This translation is sufficiently accurate, but there is very little poetical case or beauty about it. It has been imitated perhaps more frequently than any other of Catullus's poems. There are said to be thirty imitations of it in Greek, Latin, French, and Italian, to which Mr. Lamb refers in a note, in which he also mentions the English translations of it.

The version of the famous Epithalamium on the Marriage of Manlius and Julia, is, we think, as favourable a specimen as any of Mr. Lamb's talents, and we shall therefore transcribe a few passages from it.

O thou, Urania's Heaven-born son,  
Whose lov'd abode is Helicon ;  
Whose power bestows the virgin's charms,  
To bless the youthful bridegroom's arms ;  
O Hymen ! friend to youthful pairs ;  
O Hymen ! hear our fervent prayers !

Around thy brow the chaplet bind,  
Of fragrant marjoram entwined !  
And bring the veil with crimson dyed,  
The refuge of the blushing bride,  
Come joyous, while thy feet of snow  
With yellow sandals brightly glow !

Arouse thee on this happy day ;  
Carol the hymeneal lay :  
Raise in the strain thy silver voice ;  
And in the festal dance rejoice ;  
And brandish high the blissful sign,  
The guiding torch of flaming pine.

\* \* \* \* \*

Unbar the door, the gates unfold !  
The bashful virgin comes—behold  
How red the nuptial torches glare ;  
How bright they shake their splendid  
hair !

Come, gentle bride !—the waning day  
Rebukes thy lingering cold delay.

We will not blame thy bashful fears,  
Reluctant step, and gushing tears,  
That chide the swift approach of night,  
To give thy bridegroom all his right.  
Yet come, sweet bride ! the waning day  
Rebukes thy lingering cold delay.

\* \* \* \* \*

Then come, sweet bride ! and bless thy  
spouse,  
And sanction love by nuptial vows.  
At length our friendly numbers hear :  
The torches high their brilliance rear,  
And richly shake their glowing pride,  
Their golden hair—then come, sweet  
bride !

This translation is certainly superior to the rest of the volumes, some parts of which bear all the marks of school-exercises about them. The version of Acme and Septimius is tolerably good.

ACME AND SEPTIMIUS.

Septimius said, and fondly prest,  
The doating Acme to his breast—  
“ My Acme, if I prize not thee  
With love as warm as love can be,  
With passion spurning any fears  
Of growing faint in length of years,  
Alone may I defenceless stand  
To meet, on Lybia's desert sand,  
Or under India's torrid sky,  
The tawny Lion's glaring eye !”

Love, before who utter'd still  
On the left-hand omens ill,  
As he ceas'd his faith to plight,  
Laugh'd propitious on the right.

Then Acme gently bent her head,  
Kiss'd with those lips of cherry red  
The eyes of the delighted boy  
That swam with glistening floods of joy ;  
And whisper'd as she closely prest—  
“ Septimius, soul of Acme's breast,  
Let all our lives and feelings own  
One lord, one sovereign, Love alone !  
I yield to Love, and yield to thee,  
For thou and Love art one to me.  
Though fond thy fervent heart may beat,  
My feelings glow with greater heat,  
And madder flames my bosom melt,  
Than all that thou hast ever felt.”

Love, before who uttered still  
On the left hand omens ill,  
As she ceas'd her faith to plight  
Laugh'd propitious on the right.

Since

Since favouring omens thus approved,  
They mutual love, and are beloved;  
Septimius prizes Acme more  
Than Syria's realm and Britain's shore;  
And from Septimius only flows  
The bliss that faithful Acme knows.

Then search the world, and search in  
vain,  
For fonder maid, or happier swain—  
Ask men below, and gods above,  
Ask Venus kind, and potent Love,  
If e'er they with propitious care  
Heap'd equal bliss on any pair.

There is more poetry in the translation of the beautiful lines, entitled "the Rites at his Brother's Grave," than in any other of Mr. Lamb's attempts.

THE RITES AT HIS BROTHER'S GRAVE.

Brother, I come o'er many seas and lands,  
To the sad rite which pious love ordains,  
To pay thee the last gift that death demands,

And oft, though vain, invoke thy mute  
remains;  
Since death has ravish'd half myself in  
thee,  
O, wretched brother—sadly torn from  
me!

And now ere fate our souls shall re-unite,  
To give me back all it hath snatch'd  
away,

Receive the gifts, our father's ancient  
rite,

To shades departed still was wont to  
pay;

Gifts wet with tears of heartfelt grief that  
tell,

And ever, brother, bless thee, and farewell!

It is certainly creditable to a man in Mr. Lamb's situation in life, to employ his leisure hours in pursuits like these; and although he may be far from successful, his volumes are calculated to afford pleasure and amusement. He is occasionally too fond of amplification, though, on the whole, we find little reason to quarrel with his fidelity as a translator.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*  
SIR,

**Y**OUR useful and comprehensive work for June last, furnishes an account of the sale, per Christie, of the Marchioness of Thomon's pictures, the principal of which are, it appears, original designs for the copartment of the window of the New College, Oxford. This work having been achieved by one great master, and for the same express

object, it may be presumed, that, in point of merit in the execution, these pieces do not vary materially.

It is therefore highly worthy of remark, that the just discrimination which the purchasers have made, may be considered to refer to the choice of the subjects alone, and seems to afford a striking indication, worthy of our age, as to the just precedency which is now so generally given to the most exalted virtues.

1. Charity sold for	£1500
2. Justice . . .	1100
3. Fortitude . . .	700
4. Hope . . .	650
5. Temperance . . .	600
6. Faith . . .	400
7. Prudence . . .	350

If we venerate the authority of the sacred writings, no one will dispute the first place belongs to Charity, "which covers a multitude of sins." The second to Justice, the severe administrator, but the companion of truth. These, from their peculiar sacredness of character, though her offspring, stand, perhaps, higher even than fortitude herself, the parent of all the virtues. Hope now is present to our view, who charms wherever she appears, animating every power of the mind, and engaging the fertile imagination, to embrace with becoming ardour, objects of honourable ambition; all that constitute beauty, excellence, or grandeur; thus gaily conducting us through the arcadian fields, harbingers of innocence and peace, to prospects of immortality. She enjoys a second place, too, in that exhilarating climax, which meets the soul in all its wanderings. "Faith, Hope, and Charity—these three, the greatest of all is Charity." Temperance may fairly claim the next place in the pantheon of manly virtues. While she gives effect to every attribute of the mind, without which our reason would be as a dead letter, and virtue but a name. We now turn to Faith, besmeared with blood, spilt in ignorance, acknowledging that reason and her have often been at variance, but holding out fair promises of a happy issue, and peace and comfort to the aged. As to Prudence, she trains her homely mantle in the rear, and offers it as a covering, even to ordinary men.

Paris, June 30, 1821.

Jos.  
ORIGINAL



## ORIGINAL POETRY.

ON THE  
DEMISE OF BONAPARTE.

**I**T seemeth like a dream—but it is true,  
The Giant of this earth's wide course is  
gone;  
France, thou who best his eagle-greatness  
knew,  
In bitterness of heart thou long shalt moan  
Thy base apostacy, to him thy Chief,  
Who, in the hour when War's fell genius  
frowned,  
Saw thee in listlessness,—yield no relief.

*O thou vile land*, while legions pressed him  
round.  
At length thy foemen bore him from thy  
ground,  
And close immured him in Oppression's cell,  
Where, by restrictive horrors firmly bound,  
*A victim to their power, Napoleon fell!!*  
O lest this deed should wake e'en Virtue's  
rage,  
Blot it, O History, blot it from thy page!  
ENORT.

## TO MR. GRAY,

*On his ODES—written by DAVID GARRICK.*

REPINE not, Gray, that our weak dazzled  
eyes  
Thy daring heights and brightness shun;  
How few can track the eagle to the skies,  
Or like him, gaze upon the sun!

The gentle reader loves the gentle muse,  
That little dares, and little means,  
Who humbly sips her learning from Reviews,  
Or flutters in the Magazines.

No longer now from Learning's sacred store  
Our minds their health and vigour draw;  
Homer and Pindar are rever'd no more,  
No more the Stagyrite is law.

Though nurs'd by these, in vain thy muse ap-  
pears,  
To breathe her ardours in our souls;  
In vain to sightless eyes and deaden'd ears  
The lightning gleams and thunder rolls!

Yet droop not, Gray, nor quit thy Heav'n-born  
art,  
Again thy wond'rous powers reveal,  
Wake slumb'ring Virtue in the Briton's  
heart,  
And rouse us to reflect, and feel!

With ancient deeds our long chill'd bosoms  
fire,  
Those deeds which mark'd Eliza's reign!  
Make Britons Greeks again—then strike the  
lyre,  
And Pindar shall not sing in vain.

## THE NARCISSUS.

Soon as thy yellow bell has blown,  
And round thy green-pipe leaves are grown,  
And gemm'd with rain drops pearly;  
Thou leanest towards thy natal bed,  
Like thought to youthful visions led,  
Which pleasure scattered early.

The sun discerns thee with his ray,  
The shade and moonlight o'er thee stray,  
Like lovers fondly meeting;  
The air and tempest in their change,  
Like friend and foe caress and range,—  
Destroying thee, or greeting.

A few brief days and thou wilt shrink  
To die!—like tender frames that think  
Beyond their years,—and leave us!  
A few brief days!—another race  
Will rise from earth and shed their grace,  
As hopes to bless, or grieve, us.

Yet, as thy root to Nature true  
Again will give thee life and hue,  
T' increase thy Maker's beauty;  
So Spirits,—if their course be wise,  
From the grave's confines will arise  
And praise him in their duty.

*Islington, April 6th, 1821.* J. R. PRIOR.

## MELANCHOLY.

AURORA's fingers spread their tinsell'd gleams,  
The dawn relieves me from tumultuous  
dreams.

Ponder I must, if sinking into earth:  
Lost to myself, the world, and nothing worth.  
Contemplate pleasures, stimulating pain,  
Though mournful, pleasing—can faithful  
mem'ry refrain? Jos.

## LINES

BY MRS. SHERIDAN, formerly MISS LINLEY.

SLEEP, lovely Babe! sleep on, from danger  
free,

Thy gentle mother wakes to watch o'er thee,  
She wakes, thy rosy innocence to guard,  
Thy soft unconscious smile her dear reward:  
Sleep, happy Child! nor wish thy peaceful  
heart

To know the transports which those smiles  
impart;  
For couldst thou know them, thou must also  
share

The anxious feelings of thy Mother's care.  
Soon shall her watching eyes, that dread to  
seek

A fainter tinge upon thy downy cheek,  
Through tears of silent rapture brighter  
shine,

To meet the pure and gentle beams of thine.  
What

What tender hand that rears the humblest  
flow'r,  
And shields its sweetness from the threat'ning  
show'r,  
But loves the infant blossom it protects,  
And many a brighter tree with scorn rejects?  
No wonder, then, that thou, sweet Child,  
should'st prove  
The fond attentions of maternal love,  
Whose early charms, to features not confin'd,  
Already speak the graces of the mind.

But when from scenes which purest souls ad-  
mire,  
Beauty, and taste, and innocence retire,  
At once from every gay amusement part,  
Yet bear to solitude a sprightly heart;  
There only rich in innocence and truth,  
Learn matron duties in the bloom of youth.  
Virtue, like this, must real wonder raise,  
And by avoiding, will create its praise:  
Nor thou, my sister, slight an humble muse,  
That loves, from worth like thine, her theme  
to choose.

The parent rose, that bends with blushing  
pride,  
O'er the soft bud that clusters to its side,  
More lovely seems, than where the stalk has  
grown,  
A single sweet attractive, but alone;  
For pleasing 'tis to view the ripened flow'r  
Expose its beauties to the sun-beam's  
power,  
As if content its silken leaves should feed  
For the fresh opening bud to form a shade.  
Thus, Mary, when with youth and beauty  
blest.  
You clasp your smiling infant to your breast,  
Like the sweet rose a softer grace you gain,  
Which past the bloom of youth shall still re-  
main.

### THE MAGPIE AND HER BROOD.

A FABLE,

*From the Tales of Bonaventure des Seriers,  
Valet de Chambre to the Queen of Na-  
varre.*

How anxious is the pensive Parent's thought!  
How blest the fav'rite fondling's early lot!  
Joy strings her hours on Pleasure's golden  
twine,  
And Fancy forms it to an endless line.  
But ah! the charm must cease, or soon or  
late,  
When chicks and misses rise to woman's  
state.  
The little tyrant grows in turn a slave,  
And feels the soft anxiety she gave.  
This truth, my pretty friend, an ancient wit,  
Who many a jocund tale and legend writ,  
Couch'd in that age's unaffected guise,  
When fables were the wisdom of the wise.  
To careless notes I've tun'd his gothic style;  
Content if you approve, and Suffolk smile.

Once on a time a magpie led  
Her little family from home,  
To teach them how to earn their bread,  
When she in quest of a new mate should  
roam.

She pointed to each worm and fly,  
That crept on earth or winged the sky,  
Or where the beetle buzz'd she call'd.  
But all her documents were vain;  
They would not budge, the urchin train  
But caw'd, and cried, and squall'd.

They wanted to be back at nest,  
Close muzzled to mamma's warm breast,  
And thought that she, poor soul! must sweat,  
Day after day, to find them meat;  
But madge knew better things.  
My loves, said she, behold the plains,  
Where stores of food and plenty reigns!  
I was not half so big as you,  
When me my honour'd mother drew  
Forth to the groves and springs.

She flew away—God rest her sprite!  
Tho' I could neither read nor write,  
I made a shift to live—  
So must you, too; come, hop away;  
Get what you can; steal what you may:  
The industrious always thrive.

Lord bless us! cried the peevish chits,  
Can babes like us live by their wits?  
With perils compass'd round, can we  
Preserve our lives or liberty?  
How shall we 'scape the fowler's snare,  
Or gardener's tube erect in air?  
If we but pilfer plums or nuts,  
The leaden ball will pierce our guts:  
And then, mamma, your tender heart will  
bleed  
To see your little Pies lie dead.

My dears, said she, and buss'd their callow  
bills,  
The wise, by foresight, intercept their ills;  
And you of no dull lineage came.  
To fire a gun it takes some time;  
The man must load, the man must prime,  
And after that take aim.

He lifts his piece, he winks his eye;  
'Twill then be time enough to fly:  
You, out of reach, may laugh and chatter;  
To bilk a man is no great matter.  
Aye! but— But what?— why, if the clown  
Should reach a stone to knock us down?  
Why if he does, ye brats,  
Must not he stoop to reach the stone?  
His posture warns you to be gone;  
Birds are not killed like cats.

Still, good mamma, our case is hard;  
The rogue, you know, may come prepar'd,  
A huge stone in his fist!  
Indeed! my youngsters, madge replies,  
If you already are so wise,  
Go, cater where you list.

H. W.  
MEMOIRS



## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

OUTLINE of the LIFE and CHARACTER  
of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, *Emperor of the French, King of Italy, &c. &c.*

**A**T length that prodigy of humanity has ceased to exist, which, during this generation, has absorbed the attention of mankind—at length that meteor has disappeared, which, while it enlightened the world, terrified many nations—at length those vital energies have ceased, whose powers were once extended over Europe, and drew forth the re-action of the civilized world—at length that Conqueror is himself overcome, whose presence always ensured victory over the bravest hosts, and who never suffered defeat, though sometimes baffled by treachery, or overpowered by numbers—at length that ambition is laid asleep for ever, which sought to conquer prejudices; to anticipate centuries of time; to unite Philosophy with Ignorance, and reconcile rights with usurpation—at length Europe is relieved from the shame of continuing a sentence of Ostracism against a man whose character created an idolatry among millions, and enabled him to regulate kingdoms as his own household—at length, in fine, that great man is no more, whose genius and exalted character placed him as a champion between ancient establishments and the rights of man, and between the pretensions of legitimacy, which assert that people were made for the benefit of rulers, and the just claims of reason, which assert that rulers were made for the benefit of people.

The tactics of established power, aided by the prejudices of the multitude, have thus for a season prevailed over the self-elected representative of those principles which have taken too deep a root in the understandings of men ever to be eradicated. The victory has not been gained over the principles, but over one who, with great admitted qualities, had nevertheless too many errors of humanity to be considered as the personification of the cause of truth. In being opposed by the worthless, his cause, however, became allied to the cause of virtue, and he had the glory of resisting the machinations of a common enemy, with such rare success, as to extort the admiration of all his con-

temporaries. In this respect his cause was allied, therefore, to that of virtue and philosophy—but in this respect only;—for his character was too much adulterated, and his personal ambition was too much at variance with the rights of his fellow men, to allow of his being considered by them as the champion of that great cause, the ultimate triumph of which must, in a remote age, be secured by the pen and the press, and not by the desolating arts of war.

This great man was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, on the 15th of Aug. 1769, a period just long enough in advance of the French revolution, to cause both to arrive at maturity in the same year. He was therefore personally identified with that revolution—was brought up amid the conflict of opinions which produced it; and found himself qualified to seek his fortunes in its vicissitudes, by arriving at manhood in the very year in which the Bastille was taken.

He was the second son of eight children, named Joseph, Napoleon, Lucien, Lewis, Jerome, Elizabeth, Paulina, and Caroline. Charles Bonaparte, the father, was assessor to the tribunal of Ajaccio. The patronage afforded to him by the Count de Marbœuf, who governed the island of Corsica after its conquest by the French, led to the protection of the family of Bonaparte, on the death of the father. It was through his means that young Napoleon was sent to the military school of Brienne, and afterwards to that of Paris, in quality of a king's scholar. He there exhibited very early a desire to acquire a superior knowledge of mathematics, and a taste for military exercises; but naturally of a retired disposition, he seldom mixed with his comrades. He was invariably fond of imitating the manners and language of the ancients, particularly of the Spartans, whose phrases and pithy manners he adopted.

His propensity to mathematical studies was injurious to his progress in the more ornamental branches of literature; so that he is said never to have acquired a perfect knowledge of the grammar even of his own language, though his public compositions and bulletins are so much distinguished by their eloquence.

In the year 1785, he underwent an examination

examination preparatory to being admitted into the artillery; there were 36 vacant places, of which he obtained one, and was appointed second-lieutenant in the regiment of La Fere. One of the professors of the military, charged with the examination, is said to have written by the side of the name of Bonaparte this testimony:—*A Corsican by character and by birth, and if favoured by circumstances, this young man will rise high.*

In 1789, he obtained the rank of captain. At the siege of Toulon, in 1793, he commanded the artillery, and distinguished himself by his skill. In the years 1794 and 1795, it was to his plans that the republicans were indebted for the successes which they obtained on the Italian frontier; successes which he himself soon after eclipsed by others far superior. In May, 1795, he was appointed to a command in the army of La Vendée, which he refused to accept.

While he was at Paris, Kellerman being beaten in the Genoese territory, Bonaparte was called on to draw up instructions for the army of Italy.—Shortly afterwards he commanded the army of the metropolis, which defended the convention, and defeated the troops of the sections, on the 13th of Vendémiaire. At the desire of the officers and soldiers of the army of Italy, he was then appointed to the command of that army, and this event may be considered as laying the ground-work of that distinguished name which he afterwards erected for himself, not only in his own armies, but on other soils than France. On the recommendation of Barras, who was much attached to him, he married the widow of the Viscount de Beauharnois. Bonaparte, at that time, was not more than 26 years old; he had never commanded an army, been in a regular battle, nor even assisted at one; but he had youth, knowledge, ardour, science, judgment, and activity; added to which, a high opinion of his own talents, a confidence in which experience proved he was not mistaken.

The army opposed to him was composed of Austrians, Sardinians, and Neapolitans; it consisted of 60,000 men, commanded by General Beaulieu. After having defeated the enemy, at Millesimo, Dego, Montenotte, and other places, he contrived, in a masterly manner, to separate the Sardinian from the Austrian army; and the King of Sardinia, finding himself without support

after he had lost the battle of Mondovi, signed a treaty in his own capital. The Austrian army having no other ally than the King of Naples, was not in a situation to defend the Po nor the Adda. The battle of Lodi was the first sanguinary battle which called forth into action the superior skill and determined courage of this great warrior; the bravery with which he forced the passage of the bridge of Lodi, will never be forgotten. It was successful, and put him in possession of Lombardy, though with a great loss of men.

During this time the Austrians obtained reinforcements, and they made many attempts from the side of the Tyrol and the Venetian states, to compel the republicans to raise the siege of Mantua. Bonaparte did not fail to take advantage of the want of skill and the numerous errors of his enemy, and to profit by them; his central position afforded him an opportunity of engaging and beating one after the other the different corps of the opposing army under Generals Wurmser and Alvinzi. The battles of Castiglione and Rivoli, among others, gave abundant proofs of the tact of Bonaparte, and Mantua at length capitulated. In the meantime, the Pope, the King of Naples, and the minor Italian princes, had been compelled to make peace at the expence of great sacrifices. The Austrians being still determined to try the fortune of war, Bonaparte penetrated through Friuli into Germany, and advanced within thirty leagues of Vienna. He was, however, not seconded in time by the French armies on the Rhine; and the Archduke Charles, his opponent, having collected a large force, which rendered victory doubtful to the republicans, and defeat highly dangerous, Bonaparte deemed it politic to resort to negotiation. The Austrian cabinet readily consented, and the result was the signing of the preliminaries of Leoben, on the 16th of April, 1797, which left the French in possession of the Netherlands and other conquests, and established a republic in Italy.

The treaty had hardly been concluded before he declared war against, and overthrew the republic of Venice, and took possession of its fleet, arsenals, treasures, and dominions. He found means, in the midst of these achievements, to bestow some attention on the Cisalpine republic, which he had established at Milan. He afterwards signed the definitive treaty with the Austrians, at



at Campo Formio. Having concluded his labours in Italy, he returned to Paris, and was received with the utmost rejoicings and respect by the constituted authorities and the people.

The directory now nominated him general-in-chief of the expedition which they had meditated to land on the shores of England. He set out to the coast, and issued a variety of proclamations against 'the tyrants of the sea,' but the impossibility of carrying the resolve of the directory into effect, induced him to return to the capital.

His views had, indeed, long been directed to another quarter. The taking possession of Egypt, it is roundly asserted, was planned by himself; and the directory, who had already experienced the value of his military skill, prepared an expedition. On the 19th of May, 1798, Bonaparte sailed from Toulon, with a fleet of thirteen ships of the line, nearly as many frigates and corvettes, and an immense number of transports, with 40,000 men, being the flower of the French army, and the most precious part of the French marine. Malta was taken by the advanced guard of this expedition, and the ancient government was superseded by a revolutionary one. The expedition then proceeded for Egypt, where they landed on the 2d of July, after having narrowly escaped the British squadron. Bonaparte had established himself nearly a month at Cairo, when he was apprised of the destruction of his fleet. Admiral Brueys, who had represented to him the danger of remaining on the coast, had received positive orders to remove, but the fatal result of his neglect shewed that the General was right. After this disaster, Bonaparte found himself separated from France, and for the moment, the army lost all hope of returning. He, nevertheless, occupied himself in organizing the republican system of government. He created municipalities, national divans, and introduced to their notice the doctrines of the rights of man. But the mussulmans were not ripe for these doctrines, and his labours were lost on them. While he was preparing for fresh encounters, he received information of the disasters which were sustained by the republican armies in Italy and Germany. Being authorised, by his instructions, to return to France, he, without much preparation, took measures for embarking secretly, and in the night of the 23d of

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August, 1799, set sail homeward, with a few officers who were devoted to him.

On the 9th of October, 1799, he landed at Frejus, and hastened to Paris, where his presence, so unexpected, produced on the one hand much satisfaction, and on the other some disquietude. He addressed a letter to the directory, justifying the measures which he had pursued, and explaining these parts of his conduct which were the objects of censure by the party who did not approve of the war in Egypt. This period was the commencement of the most remarkable era of his life. All parties equally sought General Bonaparte. He was well aware of the firm hold which he had on the public opinion, and on which he had already grounded his hopes of support, and of obtaining the ascendancy. The directory, indeed, recognised his consequence, for in conjunction with the two councils, they gave a fête in honour of him, in the Temple of Victory. Sieyes and Barras were at that time the leading men in the government; the latter of whom had, for two years, conceived the project of restoring monarchy, not doubting that Bonaparte would coincide with him. The plan was confided to Bonaparte, but the latter had other objects in view.

After many conferences with Sieyes, and many of the leading members of the legislative bodies, he, by private letters, convoked a meeting of the then members of the council of ancients, on whom he could rely, in which was disclosed the project in view. The consequence was, that the sittings of the legislature were transferred to St. Cloud, and General Bonaparte was charged to take all the necessary measures for the safety of the national representation: the troops of the line, and the national guards, were placed under his orders. Called to the bar of the assembly to hear the decree, he made a speech to the following effect:—"The national representation was perishing," said he, "you knew it, and you are resolved to save it. It shall not perish. Lefebvre, Berthier, and the rest of my brave comrades, are devoted to maintain and defend the republic. In such circumstances all its friends rally together; they swear, as I do, fidelity and devotedness to the republic: its tranquillity will be the result of our oath."

On the 19th of November, the directory, generals, and an immense crowd, repaired

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repaired to St. Cloud, where the soldiers occupied all the avenues. The council of ancients assembled in the galleries; that of five hundred, of which Lucien Bonaparte was the president, met in the Orangery. Bonaparte entered the hall of the ancients, and addressed them in a spirited speech, vindicating his own character, and calling on them to exert themselves in behalf of liberty and equality. In the council of five hundred, meanwhile, a violent scene took place. Several members demanded an enquiry into the reason, why the meeting had been transferred to St. Cloud. Lucien Bonaparte endeavoured to calm the storm which was evidently rising, but the proposition had created a great deal of heat, and the cry was—“*Down with the Dictator! No Dictator!*” At that moment Bonaparte entered the hall with four grenadiers. Several of the members exclaimed—“*What does this mean? No sabres here! No armed men!*” while others descended into the hall and surrounded him, collaring him, and crying out—“*Outlaw him! Down with the Dictator!*” At this moment General Lefebvre came to his assistance, and they retired together. Bonaparte mounted his horse, and leaving Murat to observe what was going on, he sent a piquet of grenadiers into the hall. These grenadiers, conducted by Murat, entered at the charge-step to the sound of the drum, with bayonets fixed, when Lucien declared that the representatives who wished to assassinate his brother were audacious robbers in the pay of England. He then proposed a decree, which was immediately adopted, to this effect:—“That his brother, and all those who had seconded him, deserved well of their country; that the directory was at an end; and that the executive power should be placed in the hands of three provisory consuls, namely, Bonaparte, Sieyes, and Roger Ducos.”

A legislative committee, chosen from the two councils, then, in conjunction with the consuls, framed a constitution, which was known as the constitution of the year 8. By this fourth constitution Bonaparte was declared first consul, and Cambaceres and Le Brun second and third, or assistant consuls. The same commission created a senate, a council of state, a tribunate, and a legislative body.

He now published a proclamation to

the French people, in which he declared that he desired peace, that he had sought it with England, *but that the English government had refused to listen to any terms.* Under these circumstances, France had nothing left but to shew to the disturbers of the public peace, that she could maintain tranquillity. The result of these measures was preparations for carrying on a vigorous war, and he looked to Italy, the theatre of his first glory, for the stage to commence operations. He assembled the army, and addressed the soldiers in a proclamation, in which he said, he did not want them “to assist in defending their own frontiers, but to invade the states of their enemies.” He left Paris towards the end of April, 1800, with a well-appointed army, for Italy. He passed the Great St. Bernard by a wonderful march, burst into Italy, and, after several minor successes, he utterly defeated the Austrians, under General Melas, at Marengo, on the 14th of June, 1800. The vanquished general purchased the safety of his army by the surrender of Italy into the power of the conqueror.

This battle, and that of Hohenlinden, enabled Bonaparte to dictate the conditions of peace to the House of Austria. The result was the re-establishment of the Cisalpine republic. In the interior of France, the efforts of the royalists were frustrated, and La Vendée was compelled to submit to the republic.

Just at this moment, also, the object next Bonaparte's heart was on the eve of being accomplished—a peace with England! Peace had been concluded with Russia and Portugal, he had mediated for Switzerland, and he had given to the Italian republic a new constitution, placing himself at the head of that government; and, shortly after, England recognised in him the chief magistrate of France. Peace was concluded at Amiens on the 27th of March, 1802, the preliminaries having been signed some months before. The accomplishment of this object secured to him the consulate for life.

This elevation produced him enemies among the envious and wicked; all parties in England united their prejudices against the revolution and Bonaparte, and under various pretexts, recommenced the war. On the 24th of December, as he was passing in his carriage through the Rue St. Nicaise,



caise, at 8 o'clock in the evening, a machine was exploded, and Bonaparte saved his life only by the merest chance. This cowardly and wicked attempt had the effect of killing and wounding several persons, and of damaging most of the houses in the quarter where it was made. An enquiry took place, when it appeared that the conspirators had filled a barrel with combustible matter, placed it on a small carriage in the street before-named, and with it a rifle-gun; it was so placed as to obstruct the carriage of Bonaparte. The consequence of the enquiry was, that not less than 130 of the most troublesome of the enemies of his government were transported to Cayenne, and several suffered on the scaffold.

Another circumstance occurred about this time, which was the topic of universal conversation, and a pretext for affixing odium on the character of the first consul, namely, the death of the Duke D'Enghien, son of the Duke de Bourbon, who was shot by his order at the castle of Vincennes. Bonaparte justified the measure on the law of retaliation, alleging that it was one of prudent self-preservation; for, that the Duke D'Enghien was endeavouring to excite the French people to rise in favour of the Bourbons, and to destroy him. This, however, is certain, that he was at that time beset with conspiracies on all hands; for the Generals Pichegru, Moreau, Georges, the two Counts De Polignac, with 43 other individuals, were arrested at the same time. Pichegru died in prison, Georges suffered on the scaffold, with eleven of his companions; Moreau was exiled to America, and the Counts de Polignac were detained prisoners in a fortress.

Addresses followed these proceedings from all parts of France, and if it be fair to calculate on the expressions of mankind, Bonaparte was as much entitled to the sentiments of attachment which they breathed forth as any of the crowned heads of Europe; for he, like them, was but the organ of the nation. The language of these addresses was of the most flattering kind. "France would have been lost," said they, "but you saved it. To give the nation its proper splendour, it has need of a prince whose head, like that of other sovereigns, is adorned with a crown—accept that of Charlemagne!" To these expressions of attachment Bonaparte replied by accepting the proffered crown,

and the senate confirmed the wishes of the people by a decree, which was dated the 18th of May, 1804. On the 2d of Dec. following he was crowned EMPEROR OF FRANCE, in the church of Notre Dame, in Paris, with the title of NAPOLEON THE FIRST, for which purpose the Pope, Pius VII., came in person from Rome to give the ceremony greater eclat. This was the period at which might be said to commence the third epoch of Napoleon's life, assuredly the most remarkable.

The new Emperor was recognized by the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and by the Kings of Prussia, Spain, and Denmark. The King of Sweden alone refused to accede to the proposition of acknowledgment.

On the 18th of March, 1805, Napoleon was proclaimed King of Italy, promising to the people that he would not hold sovereign rule longer than was compatible with the interest of his subjects. Having returned to Paris, he called together the legislative body, and in his opening speech he told the assembly, "I have no wish to augment the French territory, but to preserve its integrity: I have no ambition to exercise a great influence in Europe, but I desire not to lose what I have acquired for France; no new state will be incorporated with the empire."

England seemed to be the only power competent, by her vast resources, plausible forms of government, and maritime strength, to keep the flame of war alive, and Napoleon looked at the British government with an anxious eye. He knew that to their councils, and the influence of British gold, was to be attributed the duration of the continental war. He, however, on the 7th of Aug. 1805, published a manifesto, in which he held out to the invading army the hopes of sacking London, concluding each sentence with the well-known Roman phrase, "*Delenda est Carthago.*" He assembled a numerous flotilla, and formed, at Boulogne, a camp of 200,000 men. The difficulty was to make good a landing, or even to put to sea with any chance of being able to quit the French ports. The French people were amused with the idea, and some were sanguine enough to believe it already accomplished. But the battle of Trafalgar, on the 21st of October, destroyed these fond hopes, and, with them, the greatest part of the French navy, the only safe conduct for the invading army.

The expedition against England was, therefore



therefore, abandoned, and France declared war against Germany, which had been excited to commence hostilities. In less than six weeks, the immense "army of England," as it was triumphantly called, was transported from the coast of France to the banks of the Danube. The rapidity of the march came with surprise on the celebrated General Mack, who retired to Ulm, and quietly laid down his arms; his force consisting of 30,000 foot, 3000 cavalry, and 80 pieces of cannon. This capitulation, so unforeseen, was the astonishment of Europe.

The Russians were at the time advancing rapidly to support Austria; and, apprised of their march, Napoleon addressed his army in an order of the day to the following effect: "Soldiers of the great army, we have accomplished a campaign in fifteen days; you must not stop here: that Russian army, which the gold of England has transported from the extremities of the world, let us go and exterminate it!" On the 11th of November, 1805, the French army entered the capital of Austria, which Francis II. had quitted a few days before, to retire with the remnant of his broken army into Moravia, where the Emperor Alexander joined him with the Russian army, which he commanded in person.

Napoleon encountered the two Emperors on the plain of AUSTERLITZ on the 2d of December following, and gave them battle with his usual ardour. The battle was decisive in his favour. The allies endeavoured to hem in the French by their wings; but this manœuvre weakened their centre, which the French put to the rout. Francis II. was paralysed by the blow, and himself sued for peace. An interview took place in a bivouac, on the 26th of December; the consequence was, that, within three weeks, it led to the treaty of Presburg, a treaty which recognized Napoleon King of Italy, master of Venice, of Tuscany, of Parma, of Placentia, and of Genoa. Prussia ceded to him the Grand Duchy of Berg, which he presented to Murat, and also, in exchange for Hanover, the Margraviate of Anspach, which Napoleon assigned to Bavaria.

Having thus attained all that he desired, Napoleon repaired to Munich, where he celebrated the marriage of Eugene Beauharnois, his adopted son, with the Princess Augusta Amelia, of Bavaria. This was the first of those

alliances which afterwards aggrandized his reign, and strengthened his power, embarrassing all the cabinets of Europe. In the night of the 26th of January, 1806, he arrived at Paris. The next day all the authorities hastened to pay their acknowledgments to him for the services which he had rendered to France.—M. Arnault, organ of the Institute, said, "Your victories have hunted down the barbarians of Europe; your treaties have shut out their malevolence, never to return; you have exceeded the bounds of possibility, and, our historians, to be sublime, need only adhere to truth."

By these repeated victories, NAPOLEON had not only raised the character of the French nation in a military point of view, but he had also secured his own power, both in the interior of his country and without. It was in consequence of this, that he conceived the project of revising the European dynasties, and of appointing new sovereigns. In his first promotion of kings, he comprised the electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg; the electors of Saxony and Hanover he created kings, and he gave the crown of Naples to his brother Joseph, that of Holland to his brother Louis, and that of Westphalia to Jerome.

On the 12th of July, 1806, he signed at Paris the famous treaty of the confederation of the Rhine, which gave to him in Germany that preponderance of power which had belonged to the house of Austria. In the month of September following, he demanded from his new allies levies of men which alarmed Prussia, and gave Frederick reason to think, though too late, that he menaced his existence. Already the French army of Hanover, combining its movements with that of Franconia, enveloped the Prussian monarchy. A very animated correspondence was kept up on the subject, between the courts of Berlin and the Tuilleries, which, at the time, was supposed to relate to the occupation of Hanover. After the treaty of Presburg, that country was to be occupied by Prussia, for the Margraviate of Anspach; but Napoleon, who had consented to the exchange, now wished to restore it to England, as one of the conditions of peace. The court of Berlin complained greatly of this arrangement, and demanded that the French troops should evacuate Germany, and a powerful Prussian army took the field. Napoleon declared that the



the demand was an insult. On the 1st of October, 1806, the French and Prussian plenipotentiaries were still negotiating at Paris, and in three days after, viz. on the 4th, Napoleon, at the head of 150,000 men, had reached Wurtzburg. In a proclamation addressed to his soldiers, he announced the approaching defeat of the Prussians, and declared that the enmity of the great people was more terrible than the tempests of the ocean. "The cries of war," he added, "resound from Berlin; for these two months past they have provoked us to war: the queen has quitted the cares of her toilet to meddle in state affairs, and she every where stirs up that fire by which she is herself animated." The battle of Jena, fought on the 14th of October, decided the fate of that monarchy. The consequences of that day were more disastrous than the day itself; whole corps laid down their arms without a blow; the strong places opened their gates, though occupied by numerous armies, at the first summons to surrender; in short, all the Prussian states were, in less than a month, occupied by the French.

Napoleon, at that time, might be considered as the master of civilized Europe, with the exception of England, and he declared that power to be in a state of blockade, in the famous Berlin decree of the 21st of November, 1806, by which he sought to humble the pride of England, and to ruin her trade with the continent, as the only means of overcoming the implacable enmity of her government. Deputies from Poland came to his head-quarters, to implore his assistance in recovering their rights; and he promised to re-establish their independence. He remained, during the winter, on the Vistula. The Russians had collected their forces, and attacked him at Pultusk, in a situation not the most favourable, where he experienced great losses. Attacked a second time in advancing on Thorn, his army escaped only through the activity of Marshal Ney. At Eylau he encountered the Russians again, when a desperate conflict ensued, in which the loss on both sides was very great, each returning to their positions. The rest of the winter passed in skirmishes and parleys equally useless.

On the 1st of March, 1807, Napoleon obtained some success in an affair at Elbing, but the most decisive success was reserved for the battle of Fried-

land. The French attacked vigorously, and the Russians sustained their efforts for sixteen hours. The battle was sanguinary, and the Russians were at length totally defeated, with the loss, in killed alone, of nearly 20,000 men, with eighty pieces of cannon. They retreated on Koningsberg, whither they were pursued by the victorious army, and thence to the Pregel. Koningsberg surrendered to Soult, who found in that city 20,000 wounded, together with all the arms and ammunition which had been sent from England for the use of the allies. The Russians still continued their retreat to the Niemen, and were followed by Napoleon, who arrived at Tilsit on the 19th of June. The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia had just escaped from thence by burning the bridge, and thus the immediate pursuit of the royal fugitives was impeded. In the mean time an armistice was desired by the allies, which was granted by Napoleon. It was at this place that he obtained a personal interview with the Emperor Alexander, on a raft in the river Niemen, in the presence of the opposing armies. Two tents were prepared on the raft, and the two sovereigns having met, embraced; which salutation was imitated by the officers and men of each army. To this fraternal embrace succeeded the treaty of Tilsit, which was concluded on the 7th of July. By this treaty, Russia and Prussia engaged to keep their ports closed against the English, and they adhered to the continental blockade.

Napoleon now turned his attention to the state of Spain. He consented to meet the king and Ferdinand his son at Bayonne, to adjust their family dissensions, but Charles IV. resigned his crown to him, and Ferdinand was obliged to do the same. He then sent an army of 80,000 men into Spain, who very soon possessed themselves of the strong places and the arsenals. On the 25th of October, 1808, he announced to the legislative body, that, with the assistance of God, he intended to crown his brother Joseph in Madrid, and plant the eagles of France on the towers of Lisbon. It was represented to him that the Spaniards would not consent to receive Joseph as king:—"What does it matter," said he, "so long as he reigns over the two Spains?" Being in possession of Madrid, he suppressed the convents and all the religious orders throughout Spain. The Spaniards, nevertheless

vertheless, opposed his decrees with vigour. After a short pursuit of the English, under Sir John Moore, he left to Marshal Soult the care of pursuing them to Corunna, and he privately quitted Spain to return to Paris. He was received there as on his former days of glory. The senate complimented him in a body, observing, "You have quitted Spain, after having conferred on the people of that kingdom the greatest benefits, and given them a country; it is one peculiar circumstance of your triumphs, that you always make reason victorious."

On the 2d of April (having turned his attention to the holy see) he published a decree, by which, considering that the Pope had constantly refused to make war against the English, he united the provinces of Ancona, Urbino, and Macerata, irrevocably and perpetually, to the kingdom of Italy. On the 16th of January, 1809, he said to the deputies from the holy father, whom the latter had sent to him to soften the rigour of the decree, "Your bishop is the spiritual chief of the church; as for me, I am the emperor of it!" At length, on the 17th of May, he finished his decrees by another, uniting the Papal States to his empire, and ordering that the city of Rome should be a free imperial city.

In fact, France, at this epoch, had swallowed up all the powers on the continent. The turn of Austria next arrived: she had made hostile preparations during these engagements in Spain. Napoleon quitted Paris on the 13th of April, 1809, and arrived, on the 18th, at Ingolstadt; he fought six battles, and routed the Austrians. On the 10th of May he was at the gates of Vienna. The occupation of Vienna did not terminate the campaign: on the 21st of May a battle was fought at Essling, which lasted for two days without interruption; it was terrible, and the slaughter was immense. Napoleon had passed the river with his usual rapidity; he found the Austrians occupying an excellent position on the left bank, and after vainly attacking them for several hours, during which he lost several of his generals, he was obliged to retire to the island of Lobau. The Archduke Charles did not profit by this success, and the French being reinforced, the battle of Wagram took place on the 5th and 6th of July. Napoleon attacked the Archduke, and obtained a decisive victory. On the 12th

of July, the belligerent powers signed a suspension of arms, and on the 14th of October a definitive treaty of peace.

On the opening of the legislative body on the 3d of December, 1809, he said,— "When I again appear beyond the Pyrennees, the terrified Leopard will seek the ocean to avoid disgrace, defeat, or death." About this time Napoleon made preparations for dissolving his marriage with the Empress Josephine, in order to become the son-in-law of his old enemy, the Emperor of Austria. The marriage was accordingly, for reasons stated to the senate, annulled by that august body. Josephine retired to the estate of Navarre, thirty leagues from Paris. On the 2d of April, 1810, he espoused Maria Louisa, Princess of Austria, daughter of the Emperor Francis. The issue of this marriage, Napoleon Francis Charles Joseph, was born on the 20th of March, 1811, and named King of Rome.

Three months after his marriage, he united to France the provinces situated on the left bank of the Rhine; and by a decree of the senate of the 13th of Dec. Holland and the three Hanseatic cities of Bremen, Hamburg, and Lubeck, and a part of the kingdom of Westphalia, were also annexed to France: by another decree, the Valais was also united to the empire. On this occasion Napoleon made his new subjects an especial visit; he was accompanied by a numerous suite on his journey in the Low Countries, where he was received with much joy.

In the midst of all this apparent triumph, he never forgot his views of extending the power of France; for this purpose he issued a decree towards the end of the year 1811, for raising 80,000 conscripts for the land-service, and 40,000 seamen. These levies were the first indications of a war with Russia. Having a clear view of the proceedings and secret machinations going forward, he never lost sight of the offensive posture. He had often said—"In five years, or less, I shall be master of the world, notwithstanding these intrigues; Russia will not allow me to rest, but I will crush that power!"

In 1812, he imagined that the time had arrived when he could crush Russia, which had fomented for half a century all the troubles of Europe, and had twice headed confederacies against him; and he intimated in the *Moniteur* of the 10th of May, that he was about to inspect the grand army united on the



the Vistula. The Empress accompanied him to Dresden, to visit her own family. Arrived in that capital, he spent fifteen days with the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and nearly the whole of the princes of the continent; holding a court, as it were, composed of kings.

It was not till the 3d of July that he published his causes for complaint against Russia, the campaign having been opened on the 22d of June. In a proclamation bearing the date of the latter day, he said, "Russia is borne away by a fatality, her destinies are about to be accomplished."

Bonaparte entered Wilna on the 28th of June, where he established a provisory government, while he assembled at Warsaw a general diet, for the object of restoring, under his auspices, the ancient state of Poland. During this time the French army continued its march, and passed the Niemen on the 23d, 24th, and 25th, and arrived at Witepsk in the early part of July, to direct its route to Smolensko. In their march the invaders obtained several victories. The Russians, finding that the French were too powerful, adopted a plan which, aided by the inclemencies of the season of winter, in a country like Russia, would produce a victory much more certain than the chance of the sword. The constitutions of the French were little capable of enduring a Russian winter; their privations, too, were great, and the means to procure provisions scanty. These continued, led to the downthrow of the Russian expedition. The French, however, nothing daunted, pushed on, and arrived near Moscow; the battle of Borodino took place on the 10th of September, so fatal to both armies, in which at least 60,000 men perished.

Napoleon pushed on to Moscow, while the Russians retreated. It was in this city that the secret plan which they had organized was put into effect. All the inhabitants had previously evacuated the city by the orders of Count Rostopschin; and when Napoleon entered it, four days after the battle, he found it not only deserted, but in flames! Their palaces, their houses, and their churches, were consigned to that devouring element, to impede the march of the French; and by removing the means of shelter and subsistence at the same time, destroy their means of annoyance. This stratagem, unique in modern warfare, was, nevertheless, the

practice of the Russian government, and they adopted it as, perhaps, the only mode of saving the Russian empire.

The burning of that vast city, while it sacrificed so much, preserved the empire, and destroyed the resources of Napoleon. His winter-quarters were the worst that ever invading army took possession of. The army remained for thirty-five days in the ruins, exposed to every privation; and when, at length, it was determined to remove, they demolished the remaining monuments of the once flourishing city, the palace of the Czars. Thus, by these manœuvres of the Russians, the war in Russia was put an end to, and the French were compelled to return into Poland. The Russians had assembled innumerable regiments of militia, who harassed the French night and day, pursued them from post to post, and, seconded by frost and famine, produced the destruction of numbers of the enemy. Accompanied by Caulincourt, Napoleon arrived, on the 10th of December, at Warsaw. On the 18th of December, he entered Paris in the night. The following day a bulletin disclosed his immense losses.

On the 10th of January, 1813, he presented to the senate a decree for levying an army of 350,000 men, to which the senate, without hesitation, assented. Having prepared for the campaign, which was about to commence early in April, and having now to oppose the combined force of Prussia and Russia, he set out to take the command of his army. On the 2d of May, having advanced as far as Lutzen, he encountered the Russians and Prussians, whom, after a long and obstinate resistance, he compelled to retire upon Pegau in Misnia. Austria undertook, at this moment, to become a mediator, and expressed very strongly a wish to procure for Europe a long and durable peace. The overture and mediation did not succeed, and the battle of Bautzen followed: the result was a defeat to the enemy, whom the French followed to Reichenbach, where a very sanguinary contest took place with the rear-guard. Duroc, Napoleon's personal favourite, was killed. On the 26th an armistice took place for some days, and negotiations were opened, which, however, were put an end to on the 4th of June. During the suspension of hostilities, every means were employed by the allies to induce Austria to join the league,

league, and having long wavered, she declared in favour of the allies.

Napoleon, after the rupture of the armistice, endeavoured to reach the Prussian capital, but he experienced considerable checks. The allies, on their side, moved forward to attack Dresden, but in this movement they were repulsed, Napoleon having had time to return and defend the city with his best troops. The Austrians suffered considerably on that occasion, and Moreau, who had come from America to fight under the banners of the confederates, was mortally wounded. Napoleon was advised to retire on the Rhine, but he neglected to profit by that advice, and was obliged subsequently to retreat upon Leipzig, where a most sanguinary contest ensued, which lasted for three days. He reached that city on the 14th of October, and the battle was fought on the 16th, 18th, and 19th of that month. It was considered as decisive of the contest, so far as it regarded Germany. The Austrians, in their enthusiasm, named it "The Battle of Nations," and they annually celebrate it. The loss was immense. Among the killed was Prince Poniatowski of Poland; twenty-three generals fell into the power of the allies; the Dukes of Ragusa, Reggio, and thirteen other general officers were wounded. Of 184,000 men, opposed to 312,000, not more than 60,000 remained; the Saxons, Bavarians, Westphalians, and the remainder of the contingents, declared for the allies.

Napoleon arrived at Frankfort on the 31st of October, and with rapid haste reached the Tuilleries, where the authorities, in the usual terms, approached to compliment him; but Bonaparte, with his usual frankness, to their—"Your majesty has surmounted every difficulty," replied, "Within the last year all Europe marched with us; now all Europe is leagued against us." It must be confessed the answer was worthy of him: though admitting that fortune opposed him, he did not shrink from an avowal of the truth. He demanded of the senate another levy of 300,000 men, which, as before, was granted to him; but the legislative body, in a respectful manner, hinted at the necessity for concluding peace.

On the 26th of January following, he said to his council, "I go to put myself at the head of my armies. In three months you shall have a glorious peace, or I will perish." The Prussians

had seized on Brienne, where they occupied a fine position, but which they neglected sufficiently to guard: Bonaparte attacked them vigorously, and soon dislodged them. Seconded by the Austrians, they returned to the charge, and in their turn forced the French to retreat. General Blucher advanced upon the Marne towards the middle of February, with the army of Silesia, and occupied Chateau-Thierry, while the grand army, commanded by the sovereigns in person, marched upon the Seine. Bonaparte seemed to retire, as if afraid to encounter the enemy, though merely with a view to cover the capital; but on a sudden, with the left wing of his army, he attacked, with irresistible impetuosity, the allied corps, posted at Champ-Aubert, and which formed the grand link of the two allied armies; this corps was overthrown in two successive affairs at Montmirail and Chateau-Thierry, and the French took 10,000 prisoners.

On the 13th of February, the day of the battle of Champ-Aubert, the advanced-guard of the Russian army entered Soissons, and General Bulow seized upon Laon, on the one side, and the corps of Count De Wittgenstein moved on the Seine, and obliged Bonaparte to direct his steps to that point. The conflicts which ensued in consequence were most sanguinary both at Montereau and Nogent; and after having experienced great losses, the principal part of the allied army was obliged to retire upon Troyes, and then to evacuate that city. The early part of March was rendered remarkable by a treaty of alliance, concluded between the King of England and the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, by which they bound themselves not to make a peace, nor to agree to a truce except under certain conditions. This was signed at Chatillon, and was made known to Bonaparte on the 15th of March, with an alternative either to accept the conditions, or, in case of a refusal, to abide by the consequences. He refused the terms, attacked Blucher on the heights of Craone, and obtained some advantage, which, however, was rendered useless immediately after by a reverse. In his bulletins, in detailing these affairs, he did not despair, but talked of making a point upon the Meuse to draw out the garrisons of Alsace and Lorraine, and having thus obtained an accession of troops,



troops, to fall on the rear of the combined armies. On making this movement, he wrote to the Empress Maria Louisa, then Regent of France, that he had lost all hopes of covering the capital, and that the only chance that remained was for him to endeavour to draw the enemy after him. This dispatch was among the intercepted letters seized by General Blucher. The allies, in consequence, made a rapid movement on Paris.

On the 30th of March, the allies attacked the heights of Chaumont, but they were repulsed with loss. To that attack succeeded one on Romainville, which was terribly contested. Inferior as they were in numbers, the French defended themselves bravely for several hours, and made a terrible havoc among the assailants. At length, however, their extensive position was forced on several points, and they were driven back to the barriers of Paris.

It was at this moment that Marmont sent a flag of truce to demand an armistice, and to propose to deliver up the city. The allied sovereigns acceded to the proposition, and granted an honourable capitulation. During the time these transactions were taking place at the northern barriers, Joseph Bonaparte, to whom his brother had confided the command of the capital, saved himself by quitting it on the west. Bonaparte, however, hastened to Fontainebleau, but was apprised, four leagues from Paris, that the city was no longer his. He accordingly returned to Fontainebleau, where he remained with 50,000 men and 200 pieces of cannon. The result was, that he was allowed to retain the title of emperor, with the sovereignty of the Isle of Elba, to which he was to retire with a revenue of two millions of livres. He appeared resigned to this disposition of his person and fortunes; but, on the 20th of April, at ten o'clock in the morning, when all the carriages were ready, he said to General Koller, commissioner from the Emperor of Austria, appointed to accompany him, "that he had reflected on what he had done, and he had decided to remain; that, since the allies were not faithful to their engagements, he conceived that he also could revoke his abdication." At eleven o'clock his grand-marshal, Bertrand, announced to him that every thing was ready for setting out; to him he replied, "The grand-marshal does not know me then, since he thinks I

am bound to regulate my movements by his watch. I shall set out when I like, and, perhaps, not at all." Notwithstanding these difficulties, he descended, at noon, into the court of the chateau, where the grenadiers of his guard were in waiting. He was immediately surrounded by the officers and soldiers; he embraced the chief, and made him bring the eagles, which he equally embraced.

During the time which he remained in the Isle of Elba, he appeared resigned to the change of scene and to the reverses of his fortune. But the Bourbons and the allies fulfilled none of the conditions of their treaty; and the English papers announcing a design to remove him by force to St. Helena, he determined once more to try his fortune in France. That he might be prepared to embark at the proper moment for his return, he purchased feluccas at Genoa, procured ammunition from Naples, and arms from Algiers. When every thing was ready, he gave a brilliant fête at his little court, and whilst Madame Bonaparte, his mother, and the Princess Paulina, his sister, were employed in doing the honours of the assembly, he embarked with 1200 men in the night of the 25th of February, 1815, and on the 1st of March he landed, without any impediment, in the gulf of Juan, in Provence, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He immediately issued a proclamation, announcing that he had returned to resume his sceptre, which the people had confided to him, and of which treason had robbed him. He then proceeded by forced marches to Grenoble, where he was welcomed by Colonel Labedoyere, and, in two days after, he entered the city of Lyons, where he experienced a similar reception. Become, by these easy means, master of the second city in the kingdom, he proceeded to exercise all the powers of sovereignty; he chose his state-councillors, his generals, his prefects, and published various decrees, among which was one for abolishing the noblesse, another proscribing the Bourbon family, and a third for convoking a national assembly, with the name of *Champ de Mai*. Satisfied with his reception at Lyons, he replied to their adieus by exclaiming, "Lyonese, I love you!" By the affection of the people and the authorities he was enabled to arrive, by rapid marches, at Paris. He penetrated through the heart of France without drawing a sword;



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On the opening of the assembly of representatives, on the 7th of June, he said, he was about to begin in Europe a constitutional monarchy. But the allies were very rapid in their movements; already they menaced the northern frontiers of France, and Bonaparte having collected an immense *materiel*, quitted Paris on the 12th of June, to meet and oppose their progress: he arrived, on the 13th, at Avesnes, on the 15th he forced the enemies' lines on the Sombre, and on the 16th he repulsed the Prussian army. On the 18th, the decisive battle of Waterloo was fought. He attacked the superior army of the Duke of Wellington on the heights; and it must be confessed that never was a contest conducted with more skill or determined bravery, and which, in its consequences, was of such moment. The issue decided the fate of Europe. The dispositions which he made for the onset were masterly, and a complete victory over Wellington was snatched from his hands by the arrival of two bodies of 60,000 Prussians, and by the treachery of Grouchy, who was connected with the party of his enemies. The struggle was long, obstinate, and bloody, but terminated by moonlight in the total rout of the French.

The bravest men of the French army fell in this action, the remainder were dispersed; so that of 95,000 men, not more than 45,000 afterwards reached Paris. Betrayed during the battle, and fearing domestic treasons, he instantly returned to the capital. The French people, soured by the result of this action, were disposed to withdraw their confidence, for they feared the introduction of the allied troops into the capital. Those who had been opposed to his return, stirred up his friends to urge him to abdicate

the throne. He consented at last, not without some difficulty, to this second abdication, taking care to provide for his interest in the empire, by proposing to abdicate in favour of the young Napoleon, under the title of *Napoleon the Second*.

Relying on the supposed liberal character of the British government, he proposed to deliver himself into their hands, conceiving that in England he should find an asylum worthy of him to receive, and of a liberal nation and powerful enemy to grant. It seems, however, that he was not quite determined afterwards upon the asylum he should seek, for he embarked at Rochefort with a view to emigrate to America; but learning that the English cruizers were on the alert, he hesitated, and, at length, made up his mind to put himself into the hands of the commander of one of the English ships. "I come," said he, on appearing before him, "to deliver myself up to the most implacable, but, at the same time, the most generous, of my enemies." He was then conducted on board the *Bellerophon* man-of-war, where he was received with respect. He was very anxious to be permitted to land in England, and wrote a letter to the Prince Regent on the subject. The English ministers determined not to accede to his desire; and it was settled that he should be sent, for safe custody, to the island of St. Helena (which for a year before had been publicly named as his destination), there to be kept for the remainder of his life. To this arrangement the allied sovereigns consented. England, Russia, Austria, Prussia, and France, each sent a commissioner, and the governor specially appointed to guard him in that island was Sir Hudson Lowe; an officer who, during the previous campaign, had been employed as a sort of military secretary, following the Prussian army, to report, from time to time, to the British government.

On the *generosity* of this conduct to the fallen hero, it is not necessary to make any comment. Since his confinement in St. Helena, Napoleon has often remonstrated, but without effect, against the petty vexations, insults, and privations to which he has been exposed. He engaged himself in writing a history of his life, the ninth book of which has already been published, containing his own views of the events of the year 1815, with full details of the



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How short his career! It is but as yesterday since he first was heard of as the hopes of the republican cause in Italy—then in a sort of Egyptian and Syrian romance—afterwards as First Consul and Peace Maker—then as Emepror and King, resister of unjust aggressions, and master of Europe from Cadiz to Moscow, and from Hamburgh to Otranto—the episode of Elba followed, the glorious return to Paris, and its unfortunate issue! Yet, short as was the period in the eyes of contemporaries, he governed France 16 years, or four years longer than the reign of Alexander, and nine years longer than the dictatorship of Cæsar, periods which, though so short, make so conspicuous a figure in the history of the world.

The low insults and privations to which this illustrious man was subjected under the *magnanimous* regimen prescribed or permitted at St. Helena, are subjects on which, with all our liberty of the press, we forbear, from motives of prudence or delicacy, to enlarge. Attempts may be made to justify them, and it would be unfair to anticipate the defence. We do not hesitate to state,

for the honour of the age, however, that mankind in general have sympathized with the sufferer, and that the people of England have, at least, been greatly divided in their opinions. It is difficult, in thinking on this subject, not to recur to Æsop's admirable Fable of the Sick Lion kicked by the Ass—and this, we have little doubt, will be the mental association of all posterity.

The security of the peace of Europe is cantingly adduced in justification of these violations of hospitality—but, we ask, whose passions endangered that peace?—and we re-affirm, for the hundredth time, that if the treaty of Amiens had been respected, and if confederacy after confederacy had not been formed against him, Napoleon would have stedfastly employed himself through life in cultivating the arts of peace, and in rendering France the happiest country on earth. Such is the opinion of those who knew him best, confirmed by facts connected with the origin and termination of the wars in which he was engaged. To the bad faith, jealousy, prejudices, and odious passions of those who originated the wars against the French revolution, and every thing which sprung from it, are, in truth, to be ascribed all the horrors of the late wars; and against *their* errors, and not those of Napoleon, was security requisite.

At the same time we admit that Napoleon was dazzled by success and flattery, and in yielding to their seductions, he furnished another proof that unlimited power ought not to be trusted to fallible man, however good or wise. If a genuine representative system had existed in France, or if he could have suffered his government to be physicked even by over doses, of the liberty of the press, he would have been checked in his career of power, and would have been warned and instructed by the observations of bye-standers. The circumstances of the moment, perhaps, rendered a truly popular government dangerous, and the unceasing conspiracies of the continental despots, rendered the press an available instrument of treason: besides, Napoleon was a man—a military man—habituated to undivided authority, and obliged during every hour of his reign to act on the defensive. Yet, under these circumstances, he formed and promulgated the FIVE CODES, which still continue the equitable and *intelligible* laws of France, and will in all ages serve as a monument



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How short his career! It is but as yesterday since he first was heard of as the hopes of the republican cause in Italy—then in a sort of Egyptian and Syrian romance—afterwards as First Consul and Peace Maker—then as Emperour and King, resister of unjust aggressions, and master of Europe from Cadiz to Moscow, and from Hamburgh to Otranto—the episode of Elba followed, the glorious return to Paris, and its unfortunate issue! Yet, short as was the period in the eyes of contemporaries, he governed France 16 years, or four years longer than the reign of Alexander, and nine years longer than the dictatorship of Cæsar, periods which, though so short, make so conspicuous a figure in the history of the world.

The low insults and privations to which this illustrious man was subjected under the *magnanimous* regimen prescribed or permitted at St. Helena, are subjects on which, with all our liberty of the press, we forbear, from motives of prudence or delicacy, to enlarge. Attempts may be made to justify them, and it would be unfair to anticipate the defence. We do not hesitate to state,

for the honour of the age, however, that mankind in general have sympathized with the sufferer, and that the people of England have, at least, been greatly divided in their opinions. It is difficult, in thinking on this subject, not to recur to Æsop's admirable Fable of the Sick Lion kicked by the Ass—and this, we have little doubt, will be the mental association of all posterity.

The security of the peace of Europe is cantingly adduced in justification of these violations of hospitality—but, we ask, whose passions endangered that peace?—and we re-affirm, for the hundredth time, that if the treaty of Amiens had been respected, and if confederacy after confederacy had not been formed against him, Napoleon would have stedfastly employed himself through life in cultivating the arts of peace, and in rendering France the happiest country on earth. Such is the opinion of those who knew him best, confirmed by facts connected with the origin and termination of the wars in which he was engaged. To the bad faith, jealousy, prejudices, and odious passions of those who originated the wars against the French revolution, and every thing which sprung from it, are, in truth, to be ascribed all the horrors of the late wars; and against *their* errors, and not those of Napoleon, was security requisite.

At the same time we admit that Napoleon was dazzled by success and flattery, and in yielding to their seductions, he furnished another proof that unlimited power ought not to be trusted to fallible man, however good or wise. If a genuine representative system had existed in France, or if he could have suffered his government to be physicked even by over doses, of the liberty of the press, he would have been checked in his career of power, and would have been warned and instructed by the observations of bye-standers. The circumstances of the moment, perhaps, rendered a truly popular government dangerous, and the unceasing conspiracies of the continental despots, rendered the press an available instrument of treason: besides, Napoleon was a man—a military man—habituated to undivided authority, and obliged during every hour of his reign to act on the defensive. Yet, under these circumstances, he formed and promulgated the FIVE CODES, which still continue the equitable and *intelligible* laws of France, and will in all ages serve as a monument

monument of his industry and wisdom. He likewise abolished, in all its ramifications, the feudal system—he established trial by jury—he abolished the slave trade—he created public works, which will perish only with the globe itself—he promoted manufactures, agriculture, and every species of useful industry—he cultivated the arts and sciences, and ennobled and dignified their professors—he patronised the fine arts with such unbounded liberality, as to render Paris the museum of the world—and, in fine, he restored religion, without its monkish austerities, and without debasing the people by gloomy superstitions, incompatible with personal happiness.

We have already stated more, perhaps, than the prejudices of the age in which we write may tolerate, particularly in a country which is suffering all the miseries of the damned, and writhing under a too-late repentance, as consequences of the wars so long waged against his success. But as we are speaking historically, and with some regard to our own fame, we are unwilling to succumb to prejudices, and compromise the truth. Against Napoleon's personal character we never heard any credible objection. The devotion, even to death, of all those who ever lived in contact with him, proves the unexceptionableness of his manners, the sincerity of his friendship, and the liberality of his heart. Not a week before the intelligence of his death reached Europe, the writer of this article, in a conversation with M. Talma, who possesses a mind which places him at the head of an intellectual profession, was assured by him that Napoleon exceeded most beings, as much in the good qualities of his heart as in his understanding, while he was the kindest and gentlest of men; "and," added M. Talma, "though in England he is considered as a hater of the English, yet I know the contrary, for I have often heard him speak in terms of the highest eulogy of the English people and character, and lament the public circumstances which placed him in a state of unceasing hostility with such a nation."

On the circumstances of his death we have not room to enlarge. It took place on the 5th of May last, after a severe illness of a few weeks. That he could not live in the climate of St. Helena, with certain tendencies to a

disease of the liver, has long been promulgated, and since reiterated by his generous and intelligent surgeon, Mr. O'MEARA, and had been announced in various ways to the world. His premature death in the prime of life is, therefore, (if those opinions were correct) a result which creates no surprise. His disease is reported to have been a cancer in the stomach, against which his habitual temperance might have been a security; but this affection is often a consequence of diseases in the adjoining viscera, and of such profound affliction of mind, as must have attended his years of rigorous captivity. In describing the causes of his death, an attempt has been made to prove too much, by stating that the disease was *hereditary*—but science has exposed this vulgar error, of which its propagators seem not to have been aware; and at present, doubts are raised by the unexplained circumstance, that his own physician did not sign the report of the military surgeons called in by the keeper. His last words were—"Mon fils," (my son), and he afterwards articulated, "*Tete d'Armees*"—and "*France*." His death-bed was cheered by the faithful solicitude of MARSHAL BERTRAND and his Lady, and by that of GENERAL MONTHOLON, and others, who were permitted to attend him in the Ostracism to which he had been subjected by the *magnanimous* powers of Europe.

In the career of his life, his actions were not less resplendent than those of Alexander or Cæsar—but in raising the military above the civil power, and himself over the state, he more nearly resembled the latter. He was, besides, a great statesman, and, as a conqueror, far more magnanimous than either of them—for he conquered many Dariuses only to restore their crowns, on the simple condition of keeping peace—and he never indulged in triumphs in which vanquished Kings were chained to his chariot wheels. In his death, his fate more nearly resembled that of Regulus than that of any great name on the historic page. Distracted by treasons and factions, and unwilling to involve his country in civil war, or to have blood shed on his personal account, he sought a peaceable exile in America—but this being denied him, he threw himself, like Regulus, or, as he then said, like Themistocles, on the magnanimity of his deadliest foes. The sequel



sequel we leave to be applied by the reader, or by writers more remote from the errors and passions of the day.

No man ever lived whose story is in every way so well calculated "to adorn a moral and to point a tale." It will become a fruitful theme, not only for history and biography, as involving the revolutions and wars of every country in Europe, but as connected with the foundation of the kingships of Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony, and Wirtemberg. It will also afford themes for the epic and the tragic muse; and interesting episodes

for every species of literary composition. We hope, however, that the poet's license will not abuse the truth, and will not play the pander to successful and abused power; but will, by accurate discriminations, render genius subservient to the heroic virtues, and to the eternal sympathies of mankind in their cause.

[It is so utterly impossible to do justice to this subject in a single article, that we propose to give place to a variety of detached anecdotes, facts, letters, &c. in an early Number.]

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

REPORT of the SELECT COMMITTEE of the HOUSE of COMMONS upon the Petition complaining of the distressed state of the Agriculture.

IT is with deep regret that the Committee have to commence their report by stating that, in their judgment, the complaints of the petitioners are founded in fact, so far as they represent that at the present price of corn the returns to the occupier of an arable farm, after allowing for the interest of his investment, are by no means adequate to the charges and outgoings, of which a considerable proportion can be paid only out of the capitals, and not from the profits of the tenantry. This pressure upon the farmer is stated by some of the witnesses to have materially affected the retail business of shopkeepers in country towns connected with the agricultural districts. But notwithstanding this diminution of demand in particular parts of the country, it appears, by official returns, that the total consumption of the principal articles subject to duties of excise and customs have increased in the last year, compared with the average of the three preceding years; and also, that the quantity of cotton wool used for home consumption, and of cloth manufactured in Yorkshire, was greater last year than in the year preceding, although the exports of woollens in 1820 appears to have diminished. Your Committee have not the same authentic means of ascertaining the consumption of iron, but there appears every reason to believe that has also increased.

This revulsion is of the same nature as many which have occurred in different periods of our history, and the pressure has in many instances led to a diminution of rents. The Committee then offer some observations on the

effect of the derangement of the currency in deranging the markets, and express an opinion, that whatever may be the ultimate operation of the restoration of the currency upon the nominal rental of the kingdom, there is no reason to apprehend that the diminution can ultimately exceed that proportion of the increase which, during the war, grew out of the depreciated value of the currency. The Committee are also satisfied by the result of their inquiries, that, in the present year, the price of corn has been further depressed by the general abundance and good quality of the last harvest, in all articles of grain and pulse; more particularly in Ireland, in which part of the United Kingdom the preceding harvest of 1819, was also uncommonly productive. Several of the witnesses examined have stated their belief that the prices of grain have further been depressed, in the present year, by the very large importations of foreign corn which took place before the ports were closed in the month of February, 1819; but looking to the very high prices, and to the constant and brisk demand which prevailed in our markets so long as the ports continued open in 1817 and 1818, it may be inferred that the greatest part of those importations were necessary, and were disposed of during those years, to supply the daily wants of our consumption, and that it is therefore only in a remote degree that the present prices can be influenced by the occurrences of that period.

It can scarcely be necessary to remark, that the growth of wheat has been greatly extended and improved of late years, in the United Kingdom, but principally in Ireland, since 1807.

The Committee then proceed to state, that it is their opinion, the annual produce

duce of corn, the growth of the United Kingdom, is, upon an average crop, equal to our present annual consumption, and that with such an average crop the present import prices, below which foreign corn is by law altogether excluded, are fully sufficient, more especially since the change in the value of our money, to secure to the British grower the complete monopoly of the home market. Protection cannot be carried further than monopoly, and this the British grower has enjoyed for the produce of the two last harvests. They suggest to Parliament, as a matter highly deserving of their future consideration, whether a trade in corn, constantly open to all nations of the world, and subject only to such a fixed duty as might compensate to the grower the loss of that encouragement which he received during the late war from the obstacles thrown in the way of free importation, and thereby protect the capitals now vested in agriculture from an unequal competition in the home market—is not, as a permanent system, preferable to that state of law by which the corn trade is now regulated; but in suggesting this change of system for further consideration as a possible improvement of the Corn Laws at some future time, the Committee are fully aware of the unfitness of the present moment for attempting such a change, when a great accumulation has taken place in the shipping ports on the Continent, and in the warehouses of foreign corn in this country. But though Parliament would not now deem it expedient to abandon entirely the principle of the existing law, the Committee conceive that they might modify its operation, by imposing a fixed duty upon corn, whenever, upon the opening of the ports, it should become admissible for home consumption, in which case, however, if adopted, it would be necessary that the present import price should be fixed at a lower rate, because it is obvious, that the duty would otherwise not only check the sudden and overwhelming amount of import, but also enhance the price beyond what it might reach under the present law; an effect which the Committee are so far from desirous of producing, that they think it would be probably expedient to guard additionally against it, by providing, that after the corn should have reached a certain high price, the duty should cease altogether.

In some of the petitions, the agricul-

tural depression and distress are mainly ascribed to the extent of our public burdens, coupled with the diminished means of bearing them; but the Committee discountenance that idea, not thinking that farming profits can be more affected than those of any other branch of industry.

The manner and extent in which other classes of the community, and other sources of income, may be affected by taxation, do not come directly within the scope of the present inquiry; but your Committee think it necessary to notice a doctrine which has prevailed in some quarters—that the price of corn in this country, in order to remunerate the grower, must increase in the same ratio as the amount of our public revenue, so that, if the latter be doubled, the price of corn must be doubled also. If this assumption were well founded, it would follow, that, exclusively of any change in the value of money, the remunerating price in 1821 would be nearly one-third lower than it was in 1814, taxes not much short of that proportion to the whole of our revenue having been taken off in Great Britain since that year. But without denying that the price of corn may be in some degree affected by adding to our general taxation; and that any charges particularly paid by the farmer, such as tithes and poor rates, must tend more directly to raise that price, it is obvious, from what has been already stated, that the cost of growing corn in any country is regulated by the amount of capital necessary to produce it upon lands paying no rent, and that it is the price of the portion of corn which is so raised that determines the price of all other corn; and that an increase of general taxes, affecting alike the profits of capital in all the different branches of industry, would not necessarily raise the price of the particular produce of any one.

In fact, no rise in the price of corn appears to have taken place during three of the wars in which this country was engaged during the last century, compared with the prices of the years preceding and succeeding those wars; and during the last of them, the American war, prices were lower than during the peace. This circumstance is the more to be remarked, as there never was, perhaps, a period at which the burden of taxation appeared to press more heavily upon the resources of the country.



If the weight of the public burdens of a country be considered in reference to its population only, then (with the exception of Holland, perhaps) England is the most taxed portion of Europe: but if it be measured by the aggregate of national capital, or income arising from capital, divided by the total number of people among whom that capital or income is distributed, it may then be doubted whether, upon such an average, the proportion of tax to the income or capital of each individual, be not less in England than in several states of the Continent, or even in Ireland; but whilst they are desirous of correcting the mistaken opinion, that the depression under which our agriculture now labours is either exclusively or principally to be attributed to taxation, they cannot disguise from themselves, that the weight of the public burdens of the country, their nominal amount remaining the same, must be more severely felt, in proportion as the money incomes derived from trading, farming, and manufacturing capital and industry are diminished. No exertion, therefore, should be omitted, to endeavour to reduce those burdens, as nearly as circumstances will permit, in the degree in which such incomes may have been reduced; for, in considering this subject, it is important to have in mind, that the general amount and real pressure of taxation have been positively increased, in the proportion of the improved value of our currency.

Your Committee cannot conclude the observations which they have found it their duty to submit to the House, without observing, that most of the petitions referred to them, complain of the inadequate and injurious operation of the present Corn Law, and pray generally for protection, not for grain only, but for all the productions of our agriculture, equal to the protection given to the manufactures of this country.

Within this principle, the petitioners appear to be friendly to an open trade; but, in the application of it, as expounded in some of the petitions, and illustrated in the examinations of some of the witnesses, your Committee cannot but apprehend that the duties which they contemplate, would be altogether prohibitory.

It cannot be necessary to enter into any statements, to shew, that, practically, this would be the result, in all but seasons of scarcity, of a fixed duty

of 40s. a quarter upon wheat. When the trade in corn with the Continent was open, subject to the scale of duties imposed by the Acts of 1773, 1791, and 1804, and in force till 1815, there never was an importation of foreign corn to any amount during the short intervals when the high duties were demandable; and yet those duties at no part of the time exceeded 24s. 3d. per quarter. To this fact they will only add, that what is proposed, in addition to the amount of the duty, namely, that it should be permanent, "whatever may be the price," is a proposition which your Committee are confident the Legislature could never entertain, nor any considerable portion of the community ever countenance.

The suggestions with respect to duties equally prohibitory on every other article the production of the soil of this country, all come under the same principle, and are open to the same objection. The principle would, in fact, go far to annihilate commercial intercourse altogether; and is, moreover, founded, as it appears to your Committee, upon a mistaken statement, as well as an erroneous view of what is deemed protection to our manufactures.

But the main grounds upon which your Committee are disposed to think that the House will look with some mistrust to the soundness of this principle, is—first, that it may be well doubted, whether (with the exception of silk) any of our considerable manufactures derive benefit from this assumed protection in the markets of this country. Secondly, that there exists this most essential difference between the effect of protection given to the manufacturer (even if he did not enjoy from natural causes a preference in the home market), and the attempt at a similar protection and monopoly to the produce of the soil—that in all employment of capital, either in trade or manufactures, profits are limited by competition.

Another wish expressed is for the repeal of that clause in the last Act, which allows the warehousing in the United Kingdom of foreign corn when it cannot be taken out for home consumption.

The grounds upon which this alteration of the law is suggested, for the relief of the British grower, are twofold. First, That the foreign corn absorbs the capitals of the dealers which would

would otherwise be employed in speculating in corn of British growth; and, secondly, That it enables them to hold, in the warehouses of this country, a large stock of foreign wheat, the notoriety of which depresses the markets, from the dread of its being poured in so soon as it is set free by the prices rising above eighty shillings.

The first objection proceeds upon two assumptions, both of which appear to your Committee doubtful: 1st, that the capitals of the dealers are absorbed in this foreign speculation; and secondly, that, if not so employed, they would speculate with them in British corn. Your Committee conceive, that there is no fixed amount of capital assigned to this trade, and that it is governed by the same principles which stimulate the application of capital in all other branches of foreign or domestic commerce. The value of all the foreign corn now in this country, which cannot be sold for home consumption till the price shall, for some weeks, have exceeded 80s. a quarter, is probably less than one million sterling. British corn, by the last return, was about 53s. per quarter. Can there be a doubt, if an impression prevailed generally, that it would rise to 79s. before next harvest, that abundant capital would be found for speculation? and is not the want of it, at this moment, rather to be received as evidence of an apprehension that, in the event of another productive harvest, the present low prices would not be improved?

Upon the second objection, your Committee have only to remark, that it is unquestionably true, that the present accumulation of a great quantity of foreign corn, the surplus of the two or three last harvests on the Continent, would have a considerable influence upon the prices here, in the event of the ports being opened in consequence of a deficient harvest. But the question is, whether that influence would not be nearly, if not altogether the same, under that contingency, if that accumulation were altogether at the shipping ports of Holland, or other parts of the Continent, instead of being divided between them and the warehouses of this country? the ports of Flanders and Holland being as convenient for the Thames, as most of our own ports from which corn is shipped for London.

Having stated the grounds upon which your Committee are of opinion

that the expectations which have been entertained of advantage from the repeal of this clause, are not likely to be realized, they conceive that the views in which it was introduced, of making this country a deposit of foreign grain, from which either our own occasional wants, or those of other nations, might be supplied, are, independent of other considerations, too much in unison with our general warehousing system, from which this country derives such important commercial advantages, to be abandoned, without further proof of their prejudicial effects to our agriculture, than any which your Committee have been able to collect from the evidence.

It is material to observe, also, that the warehousing of foreign corn in this country has this great advantage, that it places the supply of our wants, to the extent of the quantity warehoused, out of the reach of foreign States, putting it out of their power, in a season of scarcity, to aggravate the pressure of those wants, either by prohibiting the export of corn, or by imposing a heavy duty upon that export. The fact of upwards of 100,000 quarters of wheat having been recently sent from the warehouses of this country to the Mediterranean, further shews that this facility of deposit is not a matter of indifference to the commerce and navigation of this country.

An impression prevails in many quarters, that large quantities of corn, imported since February, 1819, have recently been introduced into home consumption. This could only have occurred by a fraudulent evasion of the law. Of the existence of this practice to a great extent, your Committee have received many intimations. They appear, however, to rest upon vague rumours, which the parties, when called upon, have not come forward, or not been able to substantiate, except in one instance, the particulars of which your Committee forbear to state, as it is understood that the persons concerned in the attempt are now under prosecution. They will only observe, that the quantity stated to have been withdrawn was inconsiderable, and that it appears to them, if further security be requisite against the recurrence of this fraud, that regulations for that purpose may easily be devised and introduced into the Bill, now before the House, for better ascertaining the averages.

NEW



## NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

Reported by CHARLES BLUNT, Draughtsman of Machinery, and London Agent to Patentees and the Authors of Inventions who desire to secure them by Patent.



**A**N exhibition, called *walking on water*, has been exhibited by Mr. Kent, at Glasgow. The apparatus is represented in the engraving; where *a b c* are three hollow tin cases of the form of an oblong hemispheroid, connected together by three iron bars, at the meeting of which is a seat for the exhibitor. These cases, filled with air, are of such magnitude that they can easily support his weight, and as *a b* and *a c* are about ten feet, and *b c* about eight feet, he floats very steadily upon the water. The feet of the exhibitor rest on stirrups, and he attaches to his shoes, by leather belts, two paddles, *d e*, which turn on a joint when he brings his foot forward to take the stroke, and keep a vertical position when he draws it back against the resisting water: by the alternate action of his feet, he is thus enabled to advance at the rate of five miles an hour.

To GEORGE VIZARD, of Dursley, for a new Process or Method of Dressing and Polishing goods of Woollen manufacture.

The Patentee proposes to introduce the substance called pumice-stone, as a substitute for teasals or wire-cards, in the dressing, smoothing and polishing operations of the woollen manufacture. His organization of the improvement consists in a box or case of wood, about sixteen inches in length, four in width, and two deep, on which pieces of pumice-stone are fastened by glue or water proof cement. He renders this arrangement of the material used, level on its upper surface or working face, by rasping, and allows the piece to project above the sides of the tray about half an inch.

These sets of stones thus prepared, are attached to the cylinder, gigmill  
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and other arrangements used for dressing woollen cloths; and the patentee reserves by his specification, the usual right of choice of materials for his cases or boxes, and the mode of fastening or securing the pieces of pumice-stone.

To ROGER ARNOLD, of Chigwell, Essex, for an Improved Expansion Balance for Chronometers.

This balance is composed of a bar compounded of steel and brass, a bar of steel which has a smaller bar or strip of brass attached in its whole length to the steel bar by melting. At the extremities of the compound bar are weights, which are adjustable as to their distance from the centre or point on which the balance oscillates in the plane of oscillation. Near the extremities of the compound bar, but a small distance within the extreme length, are also other weights adjustable on arms projecting downwards at right angles to the plane of oscillation. The weights adjustable in the plane of oscillation, regulate the mean rate of the balance, those adjustable at right angles to that plane, afford the regulation for temperature. The action of the balance is conceived by supposing the two sets of weights described, to be so adjusted that the balance shall beat mean time, at a given temperature. Now under any increase of that temperature, the brass portion of the compound bar being of quicker expansion than the steel bar on which it is attached, is elongated and bends itself and the steel bar with it in a curve, which is convex on the upper side of the balance, and which therefore will bring the arms and weights which project from the under side of the balance inwards and nearer to the centre or oscillation, and the tendency to a slower vibration from the expansion of the balance by the increased temperature will be compensated by the radius of the arc of vibration being thus shortened. If on the other hand the temperature decreases, the brass portion of the bar will contract, causing the whole to bend in a curve, concave on its upper side, and so producing the divergence of the same projecting arms and weights, in which case although the compound bar is contracted, the radius of the arc of oscillation is increased, the oscillation becomes  
H slower

slower by the proper compensating quantity.

To WILLIAM KENDRICK, of Birmingham, for a Combination of Apparatus for Extracting tanning matter from Bark.

The patentee exposes the fresh or waste oak bark, or other material from which he is to obtain the tanning matter, to the action of steam, or of water heated considerably above the boiling point. His apparatus consists of a boiler capable of generating them at an elasticity, that its pressure shall be not less than from eight to twelve pounds upon the square inch; and from this boiler or steam vessel the steam is conveyed into a vessel containing the bark or substance from which the tanning matter is to be extracted. The steam

from the steam-conducting-pipe is equally diffused in the vessel of bark, by a pipe which reaches nearly to the bottom of the vessel, and pierced with small holes in every part of its length.

*Observations.* In this patent, (which we have no doubt is effectual as to its general object) there are gross and striking incongruities, which it is the responsible duty of a reporter to notice in the way of caution to others. The title of the patent is for an *apparatus*, for extracting, &c, the specification explains no apparatus, but gives a general account of a *method* or *process*, and in the description, of which there is not precision enough to enable an inexperienced person to effect it without a course of experiments of his own.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL, *Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

IT is a fact interesting to science and important to the progress of aërostation, that the Balloon which ascended from the Green Park, on the day of the Coronation, was filled with ordinary coal-gas, or carburetted hydrogen, instead of gas prepared from sulphuric acid and zinc, or iron filings, by the usual tedious and expensive process. A pipe was laid on to the main which supplies the street lamps, and the balloon was filled without solicitude in a shorter time than the same operation was ever performed before, and at the expence of £5. Taking the gas at .555 and the diameter at 32 feet, the power of ascension exceeded 7 cwt. Of course the machine acted well, and the ascent was one of the most beautiful ever beheld since the first ascent of Lunardi, in 1785. The varied currents of air in the atmosphere were strikingly exemplified. The wind was nearly east; but, at a certain height, the balloon was wafted northward, then eastward; and it fell at the distance of only thirteen miles, after making traverses of nearly fifty miles in forty-five minutes.

Another novel, under the title of *THE PIRATE*, is preparing by the prolific Author of "*Waverley*."

Mr. BELLCHAMBERS will soon publish a corrected edition of the Life of COLLEY CIBBER, the dramatist.

Mr. CHARLES MARSH, late M.P. for Worksop, is preparing Memoirs of the late Mr. Windham, drawn up from his own Papers.

A History of Rome, from the Accession of Augustus to the Death of Antoninus the Younger, will soon appear, from the pen of Mr. W. HAYGARTH. It fills up the chasm between Hooke and Gibbon, and, if well executed, will prove a desirable work.

A History of Brazil, with numerous engravings, is in preparation, by Mr. JAMES HENDERSON.

Some of the best poets of the day have been engaged to versify the Psalms of David, with a view to their being introduced into the Church Service. United to the Sacred Music of Mr. Gardiner, they will effect a desirable reform.

Mr. HANSARD, the Printer, is employed on a History of his Art, with an account of the various improvements lately made in Great Britain, for the use of printers and others, with numerous engravings in wood.

Mr. BOSWELL is preparing a new edition of Malone's Shakespeare, with improvements.

Mrs. TAYLOR, of Ongar, is engaged on a tale in verse, called *Temper*.

In the notice of Sir RICHARD PHILLIPS's Essays, in our last, the word *Phenomena* was, by mistake, omitted after the word *material*, an error which may be corrected with the pen. The title of the proposed volume is "*The Proximate Causes of Material Phenomena, and the true principles of universal Causation considered and illustrated.*"

A Dictionary



A Dictionary of the Chinese Language is now publishing at Macao, to consist of three parts; first, Chinese and English, arranged according to the Radicals; next, English and Chinese; and lastly, Chinese and English, arranged Alphabetically. Dr. R. MORRISON, the author of the above Work, has directed his attention to the collection of materials for it during the last thirteen years. The Honourable East India Company has generously undertaken the whole expence of printing and paper for an edition of seven hundred and fifty copies. The Chinese language, whether viewed in itself, its peculiar structure, or with respect to its antiquity, it having been for nearly 4000 years the language of so large a portion of the human species, and it still being the written medium, in private and in public life, in literature, in arts, and in government, of the most extensive empire on earth, seems to deserve the attention of every inquisitive and curious mind.

The Speeches of the Rt. Hon. Henry Grattan, are about to be printed, in four volumes, octavo, with Memoirs by his Son.

Mr. BEWICK, the celebrated engraver on wood, has been for some time past engaged in preparing for the press, a Supplement to his work on British Birds. The edition printed in 1805 comprises descriptions of sixty-four species wanting figures, and in the subsequent editions but few additions have been made. The third volume of Montagu's Ornithological Dictionary, published in 1813, contains thirty birds which were not known either as permanent inhabitants or temporary visitors of this kingdom, eight years previous to that period, making in all ninety-four species, or strongly marked varieties, of which no very accurate representations are to be met with, except a few scattered through the Linnaean Transactions and Sowerby's Miscellany, or included in the first number of Mr. Selby's splendid publication. Of these, Mr. Bewick has already delineated thirty-two with that accuracy of outline, truth to natural habit, and delicacy of execution, which render all his works so highly interesting to the naturalist.

The Miscellaneous Tracts of the late Dr. Withering, F.R.S., with Memoirs of the Author by WM. WITHERING, Esq. &c. &c. embellished with a portrait, are nearly ready for publication.

In a few days will be published A Poetical Essay on the Character of Pope, by CHARLES LLOYD.

Mr. HAIGH, of the Classical School, Kitt's End, near Barnet, has a new work in the press, entitled, the Theory and Practice of Latin Inflection, being examples in the form of copy-books for declining and conjugating Nouns and Verbs: the words being arranged systematically, and changed at each case of a Noun and each person of a Verb.

The Rev. JOHN CAMPBELL, Kingsland, London, is about to publish a second volume of Travels, containing an Account of his Second Visit to South Africa. He was occupied two years and a half in the journey, during which he travelled upwards of three thousand miles, through a country a great part of which had never been explored. He has been particularly careful to describe the manners and customs of the natives—their agriculture—arts and manufactures—food, clothing, and occupations, &c.—their rites and ceremonies—form of government—the power of their kings—the influence which the chiefs or captains possess in the administration of affairs, and the manner in which they exercise it in their meetings for public business—their mode of carrying on war, &c. An account is also given of the cities of Mashow, and Marootzee; the former consisting of twelve, and the latter of sixteen thousand inhabitants. The work will also contain a map of the country through which he travelled—engravings of some of the towns, and drawings illustrative of the dress, manners, &c. of the natives.

An institution having been formed in GLASGOW, for the purpose of promoting the Arts of Drawing, Painting, Sculpture, &c., an Exhibition will be opened on Monday, the 6th of August, in which Artists resident in the United Kingdom may be Exhibitors, and works of deceased British Artists will also be received for Exhibition and Sale.

The first volume of Mr. A. T. THOMSON'S Lectures on Botany is almost ready for publication. It will contain the descriptive anatomy and physiology of those organs which are necessary for the growth and preservation of the plant as an individual; and will be illustrated by more than one hundred wood-cuts and ten copper-plates. It is intended to form the first part of a complete System of Elementary Botany.

Dr. CONQUEST will publish, in a few weeks, a second and enlarged edition of his *Outlines of Midwifery, &c.*, with copper-plate instead of lithographic engravings.

Dr. CAREY has in the press, the *Greek Terminations*, including the *Dialects and Poetic Licences*, in alphabetical order, with explanatory References to the Grammar, on the same plan as his "*Clue for Young Latinists*," lately published.

The *History of Little Johnny*, the Foundling of the late Doctor Syntax, a poem, in eight monthly numbers, will be commenced on the 1st of Aug. and continued monthly. Each part will contain three coloured engravings by T. ROWLANDSON, Esq., and thirty-two pages of letter-press by the Author of the *Three Tours of Doctor Syntax*,—in *Search of the Picturesque—of Consolation—and of a Wife*.

A *History of Madeira*, with a series of 27 coloured engravings illustrative of the Manners, Customs, and Occupations of the Inhabitants of that Island, is preparing for early publication.

In the course of the ensuing month, a second series of Sermons in Manuscript Character, for the use of Young Divines and Candidates for Holy Orders, will be published by the Rev. R. WARNER, Rector of Great Chalfield, Wilts, and author of "*Sermons on the Epistles, Gospels*," &c.; and of "*Old Church of England Principles*," &c. The second series treats of Christian Virtues; and will consist (like the former series on Christian Doctrines) of Ten Sermons.

The misguided Society, of whose pernicious and anti-social designs we have duly apprized our readers, has, at length, become the proper object of a criminal prosecution, by the indictment of a Grand Jury. In the mean time, we observe, with deep concern, that it is pursuing its inquisitorial practices against the press in various parts of the country where less caution and less public spirit prevail than in London. We trust, however, that true-born Englishmen will every where be found to do their duty in defeating its base practices.

The Rev. EDW. CHICHESTER will soon publish a professional work, in three octavo volumes, entitled, *Deism compared with Christianity*.

The Society of Arts, &c. has bestowed on C. F. Palmer, Esq. M. P. two large gold medals, and a large silver medal,

for planting 280 acres with 898,420 forest trees, and 30,700 oaks for timber; and for sowing 216 bushels of acorns on 240 acres.—A large gold medal to T. Wilkinson, Esq. of Fitzroy-square, for sowing 240 bushels of acorns on 260 acres.—The Ceres gold medal, to Sir W. T. Pole, Bart. Shute-house, near Axminster, for raising 896,000 oaks from acorns.—To H. Potts, Esq. the large silver medal, for planting 194 acres with 528,240 forest trees;—and to E. Dawson, Esq. the large gold medal, for embanking 166 acres of marsh land from the sea.—The gold medal was also given to Mr. J. Perkins, for an invention of instruments to ascertain the trim of a ship, whether loaded or unloaded, at sea or in harbour; and the same gentleman received the large silver medal, for the discovery of a method of ventilating the holds of ships, and warming and ventilating apartments.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE announces a Treatise on the Game of Chess, in an octavo volume, illustrated by numerous diagrams.

The Royal Society of Literature offer premiums of one hundred, fifty, and twenty-five guineas respectively, for the best View of the Age of Homer, the best Poem on Dartmoor, and the best Essay on the Greek Language. To us these appear to be very common-place and exhausted subjects, for the further discussion of which a *Royal Society* was not wanted.

Mr. LOWE is preparing a volume, on the Situation and Prospects of this Country, in regard to Agriculture, Trade, and Finance.

Mr. T. LYNN will publish in September, and continue annually, a work called *Star Tables and Ephemeris* for 1822, for the more easily determining the Latitude and Longitude at Sea, during the Night. It will exhibit at sight the apparent times of the passage over the meridian of 61 of the principal Fixed Stars for every day of the year, with their particular meridional altitudes in the parallel of certain harbours and dangers.

Mr. NICHOLSON's popular *Elements of Pure and Mixed Mathematics* have been delayed by unavoidable circumstances, but will appear in the course of the autumn. The want of such a supplement to the study of Arithmetic is proved by the anxious demands which have followed its first announcements.

Mr.



Mr. JOHN FRANK NEWTON has in the press a classical work on the Banishment of Ovid, by the Emperor Augustus, under the title of "the Three Enigmas."

Various lives of Napoleon are announced, but as their object is either to profit by public sympathy, or to pander to the prejudices of power, it is to be hoped that the public will reserve themselves for *his own Memoirs*, against the transmission of which, and the free publication, no objection can now be decently opposed.

A Member of the late Salter's Hall Congregation has in the press, a work addressed to the Old Members of that Society, in which some of the Errors of the Rev. Dr. Collyer are stated and corrected.

SIR GEORGE NAYLOR, by command of the King, is preparing an extensive work, with engravings, descriptive of the late gorgeous ceremony of the coronation.

A society for investigating the natural and civil history, geography, &c. of CEYLON, was established under the patronage of the Hon. the Lieutenant Governor, at a meeting held at the King's House in Columbo, on the 11th of last December. The objects to which the attention of the society seem principally to be directed are:—"The geography, geology, and mineralogy of Ceylon. The society at its first meeting had fifty-one members, all emulous for the success of the institution. The Hon. Major-General Sir E. Barnes, the patron, was elected President. The Honourable Sir Hardinge Gifford; the Hon. Sir Richard Ottley; the Hon. R. Boyd, Esq.; the Hon. J. W. Carrington, Esq.; the Hon. and venerable Dr. Twisleton and Dr. Farrell were elected vice-presidents. The general committee divides itself into three sub-committees of five members each; viz. 1st, of natural history and agriculture; 2dly, of geology, mineralogy, and geography; 3dly, of civil history, languages, and antiquities.

The number of admissions to the British Museum, from 27th March, 1820 to 25th March, 1821, was 62,543.

The celebrated library of Count Melzi has lately been bought at Milan by Payne and Foss, by whom it has been re-sold to Frank Hall Standish, Esq. in an entire state, and is coming to this country. This magnificent collection contains, among many other rarities of the 15th century, the *Litii*

*Historia Spiræ*, 1470, printed upon vellum, with capitals most tastefully illuminated; the only perfect copy known; the *Lucretius*, *Brescia Ferrandi*.

A writer on the subject of *vaccinating* dogs, for the prevention of the distemper, states, that James Dearden, Esq. of the Orchard, Rochdale, was unable for several years to rear a single dog; whether he kept them at home, or sent them out to quarters, they all died of the distemper; but about four or five years ago he began to have them vaccinated, and since that time not one dog has suffered from it. The operation has been performed when the dogs were from six weeks to two months old, and the matter has always been inserted on the inner surface of the ear, in a part as free from hair as possible.

Little more than half a century ago, there were but three shops in London for the sale of music and musical instruments, viz. two in the Strand, and one in St. Paul's Church-yard, and at the present time the number exceeds two hundred.

The quarries of marble whence the blocks are taken for the construction of the Plymouth break-water are situated at Oreston, on the eastern shore of Catwater. They consist of one vast mass of compact close-grained marble; seams of clay, however, are interposed through the rock, in which there are also large cavities, some empty, and others partially filled with clay. In one of these caverns in the solid rock, fifteen feet wide, forty-five feet long, and twelve feet deep, nearly filled with compact clay, were found imbedded fossil bones belonging to the RHINOCEROS, and portions of the skeletons of three different animals, all of them in the most perfect state of preservation. The part of the cavity in which these bones were found was seventy feet below the surface of the solid rock, sixty feet horizontally from the edge of the cliff, and one hundred and sixty feet from the original edge by the side of the Catwater. Every side of the cave was solid rock: the inside had no incrustation of stalactite, nor was there any external communication through the rock in which it was imbedded, nor any appearance of an opening from above, being inclosed by infiltration.

A short time since, as David Virtue, mason, at Auchtertool, a village four miles from Kirkaldy, in Scotland, was dressing a barley mill-stone from a large block, after cutting away a part, he

he found a lizard imbedded in the stone. It was about an inch and a quarter long, of a brownish yellow colour, and had a round head, with bright sparkling projecting eyes. It was apparently dead, but after being about five minutes exposed to the air it showed signs of life. It soon ran about with much celerity; and after half an hour was brushed off the stone and killed. When found, it was coiled up in a round cavity of its own form, being an exact impression of the animal. There were about fourteen feet of earth above the rock, and the block in which the lizard was found was seven or eight feet deep in the rock; so that the whole depth of the animal from the surface was twenty-one or twenty-two feet. The stone had no fissure, was quite hard, and one of the best to be got from the quarry of Cullaloe—reckoned perhaps the best in Scotland.

COUNT DE BOURNON'S Mineralogy states, that during the years 1786, 7, and 8, they were occupied near Aix in Provence, in France, in quarrying stone for rebuilding, upon a vast scale, the Palace of Justice. The stone was a limestone of a deep grey, and of that kind which is tender when it comes out of the quarry, but hardens by exposure to the air. The strata were separated from one another by a bed of sand mixed with clay, more or less calcareous. The first which were wrought presented no appearance of any foreign bodies; but, after the workmen had removed the first ten beds, they were astonished, on taking away the eleventh, to find its inferior surface, at the depth of forty or fifty feet, covered with shells. The stone of this bed having been removed, as they were taking away a stratum of argillaceous sand, which separated the eleventh bed from the twelfth, they found stumps of columns and fragments of stones half wrought, the stone being exactly similar to that of the quarry. They found moreover coins, handles of hammers, and other tools, or fragments of tools, in wood. But what principally commanded their attention, was a board about one inch thick and seven or eight feet long; it was broken into many pieces, of which none were missing, and it was possible to join them again one to another, and to restore to the board or plate its original form, which was that of the boards of the same kind used by the masons and quarry men: it was worn in the same manner,

rounded and waving upon the edges. The stones which were completely or partly wrought, had not at all changed in their nature, but the fragments of the board, and the instruments, and the pieces of instruments of wood, had been changed into *agates*, which were very fine and agreeably coloured. Here then (observes Count B.) we have traces of a work executed by the hand of man, placed at the depth of fifty feet, and covered with eleven beds of compact limestone—every thing tending to prove that this work had been executed upon the spot where the traces existed. The presence of man had then preceded the formation of this stone, and that very considerably, since he had already arrived at such a degree of civilization that the arts were known to him, and that he wrought stone and formed columns out of it.

#### FRANCE.

At a late meeting of the Academy of Sciences, M. Cuvier presented to the Society the head of Des Cartes, which M. Berzelius had forwarded from Sweden. He read the history of the head, and the details which proved its authenticity. M. Cuvier also produced a picture of Des Cartes, and remarked that the bony parts seemed of the same character as those in the head sent by M. Berzelius, which gave strength to the idea that it was the genuine head of that great philosopher. The academy deferred its decision on the means of preserving it as a precious relic.

Intelligence has arrived relative to M. Dreux, architect of Paris, now in the Levant. In September last he was at Athens, returned from his excursions in the different parts of Greece and on the coast of Asia Minor. He has discovered and measured a great number of monuments hitherto unknown, or but slightly examined; among others, several ancient theatres in better preservation than any edifice of the kind in Italy. He has constructed plans and panoramic views that will give a just idea of their situation and the surrounding districts.

The Lancasterian system makes a rapid progress in France; in the department of the Moselle there are, of an age to go to school, 27,507 boys, and 24,593 girls; of these 23,916 boys, and 21,040 girls, attend the schools.

The printing presses of Paris are at this time in great activity: many great and expensive series are in course of publication,



publication, and many original works are announced. The sale of books is favourable to these extensive speculations. Among the number of works thus in progress are:—

A pocket edition of the English Poets, in sixty volumes, to be edited by Sir JOHN BYERLEY.

A pocket edition of the Latin Classics, in sixty-two volumes.

An edition of Oriental Works, in Sanscrit, Persian, Arabic, &c. engraved in the lithographic manner.

The Natural History of Mammiferous Animals, by MM. St. HILAIRE and CUVIER.

The Anatomy of Man, by MM. BEELARD and CLOQUET, with 240 engravings in lithography, by COUNT LASTEYRIE, whose lithographic performances are the wonder of all Europe.

Reports of the Speeches and Opinions delivered in the Public Assemblies of France between 1789 and 1815, in 21 volumes; forming a body of political opinions and senatorial eloquence without parallel.

The CHEVALIER DUPIN'S great work on the Public Establishments of Great Britain, is in progress, the naval part being now in the press. This work is a compliment to our nation which has never been exceeded, and merits the attention and respect of every British patriot.

Most of the books of education, on the English interrogative system, have been printed or are translating with all expedition in France for the use of the public and other schools.

GENERAL JOUBERT is printing an account of his travels and sufferings in Persia, which have a general interest, for the variety of their information; and a special interest in England, owing to the disgraceful policy of which he was the victim.

#### ITALY.

Canova has just finished a masterpiece on the subject of Theseus slaying a Centaur.

#### GERMANY.

M. Gau, the architect, a native of Cologne, has just entered into an engagement with Cotta, the bookseller, at Stuttgard, for the publication of his Travels in Egypt, Nubia, and Palestine. The drawings represent ancient monuments altogether unknown till now. This is the first tour of the kind undertaken by a German, and the result will add greatly to the honour of

the country, and of those concerned in this publication.

From the great influx of manufactured stuffs, and the considerable stock on hand, the prices of Manchester, Glasgow, and other goods, at the LAST EASTER LEIPSIK FAIR, taken in the aggregate, have fallen from 10 to 20 per cent. and the introduction of the recent improvements in machinery throughout Germany, &c. affords proof that the British manufactories will soon meet with powerful rivals, particularly with regard to calicoes; as the Mulhausen goods, both in body and colour, have a decided preference.

In literature much business has been done, and notwithstanding the restrictions laid by the Congress on the liberty of the press, the general complaint of there being little demand for books, owing to the general depression on the minds of the people, from the circumstances which always succeed a long war, we learn by the Leipsic half-yearly Universal Catalogue, that 393 German booksellers have delivered no less than 3,322 new articles. This far exceeds the publication of former years, a sign that human learning, in spite of various hindrances, stands higher and higher in the scale of perfection, and reflects great honour on the author, publisher, printer, and engraver, whose industry must produce the happiest effects on the public mind in the civilized parts of the world.—

Among these publications are:—

704 Pedagogical Books of Instruction; 172 Childs', Juvenile, and School Books; 11 Introductions to Writing, and Specimen of Penmanship; 204 Philological and Universal Grammar; 21 Antiquities; 35 on Perfection in the German Language; 350 on Learning Modern Languages; 42 on Arithmetic; 32 on Mathematics; 7 On Astronomy; 136 on Geography and Statistics; 73 Charts; 10 Atlases; 8 on Universal History of Nature; 235 on Medicine and Surgery for Men and Animals.—From the Muses, 74 Poems; single and collections; with 58 Plays to cheer the mind and heart; 252 Miscellaneous Works, to employ and misemploy the times, among which are 157 Romances and Novels; 18 of Play and Gaming Treatises, for small and great children; 255 on Theology, Religious Instruction, Dogmatic, Catholic, and Israelitish, for the cultivation of the mind and heart, and to give us a more perfect idea of the invisible power and wisdom of God; with 45 on the Art and Science of destructive War. The number of Works of Pulpit Eloquence appear to be on the decline.

Translations of Gifford's Abridgement

ment of Blackstone, Ivanhoe, Kenilworth, the Cavalier, and Fotheringay Castle, are publishing at Leipzig, &c.

The Brothers Wilmans, of Frankfort on the Main, are publishing prospects of Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen, in addition to their views of Frankfort, with topographical descriptions, by learned residents of the respective places, which do them great honour; and in regard to the painter and engravers, they need not blush to have their works placed in comparison with the landscapes of Hearne, Byrne, Middiman, and Heath.

Messrs. Perthes and Besser, of Hamburg, have published an excellent translation of Thomson's *Liberty*, by a Clergyman, with elaborate illustrative notes.

Professor ZIMMERMAN, of the Gymnasium of Hamburg, has finished the first three months' delivery of the *Dramatic Criticisms*, which he commenced in January in quarto numbers.

The pocket editions of SIR WALTER SCOTT and LORD BYRON published at Zwickan, in Upper Saxony, meet with many admirers on the continent.

#### AMERICA.

Vessels from the lands situated to the south of Cape Horn have arrived in different ports, with cargoes of seal skins. The regions visited by the New York navigators lie in about 62 degs. lat. where vegetable life is so rare, that a little grass, in a few favoured places, and some moss on the rocks, are all the forms of it that exist. The dreary climate exhibits, during the entire summer, perpetual snow and ice; not a tree, nor even a shrub appears. The minerals brought home by Mr. B. Astor, are partly primitive and partly volcanic. The samples produced to Dr. Mitchell are—1. Quartz, in compact and crystallized forms. 2. Amethyst, in crystals. 3. Porphyry, in small masses. 4. Rough onyx, in pebbles. 5. Lumps of coarse flint. 6. Elegant zeolite, like that of the Ferro Groupe in the North Atlantic Ocean. 7. Pumice stone. 8. Pyrites surcharged with sulphur. The manuscript chart made by Mr. Hampton Stewart, is an instructive addition to geography, and ought to be incorporated in the charts of the globe. Geologists will learn with surprise that the high grounds and summits of the rocks, in several of the spots that have been visited, are strewn with skeletons of whales, and relics of other marine animals, leading

to a belief that the whole of the materials have been hove up by the operation of volcanic fire from the depths of the ocean.

#### INDIA.

A satisfactory report has been received at Rome, from the Dominican missionaries in Tonquin. The letters are dated Feb. 22, 1819. This vicariat is considered as the best supplied in all Asia with ministers of the Christian religion. The missionaries live in perfect security, and their forms of worship are treated with respect. They have two colleges, in which a number of young persons are prosecuting useful studies in theology, the Latin tongue, ethics, &c. These are a nursery for future catechists and priests connected with the missions. There were six Spanish and thirty Chinese Dominicans, also twenty-four secular priests. At the above date, baptisms of children, 5,585, of adults, 338, communicants, 145,420, and marriages, 955.

#### EGYPT.

In the journey to Dongolah, in company with the expedition under the direction of Ismael Bey, M. Frederick Caillaud halted some time at Thebes, where he made an interesting discovery. On the 17th of August last, he found in one of the subterraneans of Thebes, a mummy coeval with the time of the Greeks. On the head of the embalmed personage, is a gilt crown, in the form of a lotus. The body is wrapped up in bandelets, after the Egyptian manner. On the case or sarcophagus, which envelopes the mummy, inscriptions are visible, some in Greek and others in hieroglyphics. On the right side, there appears tied with fillets, a manuscript on papyrus, in the Greek language. The linen that covers the mummy is overspread with Egyptian subjects and hieroglyphic signs. In the interior of the case, the signs of the zodiack are represented.

This valuable monument is in excellent preservation, though the design, the ornaments, and the colours are not so perfect as in some more ancient works. It appears from hence that the Egyptians attained, under the Greeks, an acquaintance with hieroglyphics. The famous stone of Rosetta had already proved this, as it regards the epoch of Ptolemy Epiphanes; and certain inscriptions recently found at the feet of the Sphinx, in the excavations of Capt. Caviglia warrant the opinion that the art of their writing had been



been preserved to a certain time under the Romans.

In some recent excavations, by the Arabs, at Thebes, a tomb was opened, wherein were ten or twelve cases of mummies, *three of which had Greek inscriptions by the side of hieroglyphics!*

The annexed is a translation of one of them:—*Tomb of Typhon, son of Heraclius Soter and of Serapis. He was born on the second day of Athur, in the 5th year of our Lord Adrian. He died on the 20th of the month Mechêir, in the 11th year of the same Lord, at the age of six years, two months, and twenty days. He was buried on the 12th of Athur, in the 12th year of Adrian.*

This inscription must have lasted 1631 years, Adrian having commenced his reign in the year 117 of the Christian Era.

M. Caillaud has moreover found in the catacombs of Thebes, a number of different objects that shed a new light on the manners and customs of the Egyptians, such as furniture, apparel for the legs and feet, ornaments for the

toilet, and even ancient bread in good preservation.

In concert with M. Letorzee, M. Caillaud has been engaged in geographical investigations. All the points which they visited have been determined in longitude and latitude, by a number of celestial observations which do not differ above a second from each other. They have taken the longitudes by the distances, and not with the chronometer; an instrument not so well adapted to an elevated and variable temperature.

On the 25th of September, M. Caillaud obtained from the Pasha of Egypt, new firmauns, assuring him of escorts and such labourers as he might have occasion for, in visiting the countries situated between the upper Nile and the Red Sea; authorising him also to explore the mines which, according to the testimony of ancient authors, existed formerly in the Isle of Meroe.

A detailed account of these travels is preparing for the Journal of Voyages and Travels.

## REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

A DISCOVERY has been recently made of a new application of the *air-pump* by Mr. JOHN OLDHAM, of the Bank of Ireland, that promises to lead to some useful advantages. The sizing of paper in large quantities, as now usually practised by the manufacturer, is a process tedious, uncertain in its effects, and destructive to its original texture. By the improved method the difficulties and mischiefs proceeding from the causes stated, are effectually obviated: thus, let paper of equal dimensions, to any amount from the coarsest to the finest substance, be piled as evenly as possible, and placed within an air-tight vessel, in such a manner as to be prevented from floating upon any of the fluids to be used, that is then to be poured in, until the pile is covered to the depth the paper occupies, but which should not entirely fill this vessel, when the lid is closely fitted and fastened thereon, proceed to exhaust the space over the fluid with a suitable air-pump, the air within, on becoming rarified, will cause what is contained within the paper to rush out on all sides to the top, which will consequently escape with the rest through the vallies of the pump by its continued action. On re-admitting the atmosphere, the fluid prevents the ingress of the air again into the paper or substance to be saturated, and can only serve by the pressure natural to it to force the denser element into the possession of every minute receptacle it previously so tenaciously

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held. By this means every sheet becomes equally impregnated, without loss or injury to the fabric paper; when made, can be uniformly dyed any colour by the same process. Also silk, flax, cotton, and woollen staples, either raw, spun, or when woven, and in the most superior manner. All kinds of animal and vegetable substances can be much better preserved, than by the usual tedious and uncertain method commonly resorted to of boiling, soaking, and pickling, air being the great enemy to all such preparations. The air being discharged in the first instance, as mentioned, the briny fluid will immediately strike into the most intricate interstitial joints of every kind of meat, and by pricking the outsides of the larger vegetables with any sharp instrument, the acids, in the same way, will instantaneously enter into every pore. The outside of meat intended to be preserved fresh by pyrolignous acid, can be much better impregnated to the depth of the meat's surface that is required, than by the method proposed, of dipping, soaking, or painting the joints with this acid and a brush. In short, every thing that requires to be partially or wholly impregnated with the fluids to be appropriated to their respective uses, must always be effected infinitely better by this plan than any other at present known. A complete apparatus of this kind is now erected in the printing-office of the Bank of Ireland, for wetting bank-note paper preparatory to

its being printed on, that fully answers in practice the end proposed. Ten thousand sheets of the thinnest description of bank-note paper, perhaps ever made, is wet at once with scarcely any delay, and no loss or injury whatever is now sustained, as formerly.

M. HEMPTINNE, of Brussels, has shewn, that ice for summer use should be taken from the river on a very cold day, and be exposed on the following night to the open air, till its temperature is in equilibrio with the cold of the atmosphere. It should be then placed in the ice-house, about six o'clock in the morning, when the air becomes warmer. In order to prove the advantages of that method he supposes that two ice-houses have been filled with ice, one with ice at 32°, and the other with ice at 14°. When a sixth part of the ice at 32° is melted, the ice at 14° will be untouched, but its temperature will have risen to 32°. One-sixth part of the whole, therefore, has been saved by laying it up at a low temperature.

It is pretended that Capt. Kater, Dr. Olbers, and others, lately saw a Volcano in the Moon. But we doubt the fact, as it would indicate more activity in the component parts of that satellite than has yet been suspected to exist. It would, however, indicate an atmosphere, or that the medium of space were a supporter of combustion,—a notion which the phenomena of comets confirm.

The value of the vinegar of wood, lately successfully used for the purpose of preserving meat for a great length of time, even in warm climates, has been proved by M. J. STANLEY, M.D. as follows:

"Having previously made several experiments with the acid, which were favourable, on the 6th of October, 1819, I prepared two pieces of fresh meat (beef) with the purified acid, applying it lightly over their surfaces by means of a small brush. After hanging up in my kitchen till the 12th of November following, I gave one of the specimens to the captain of a vessel bound for the West Indies, with directions to observe and note any change that might take place

during his voyage. In the month of Oct. 1820, he restored me the specimen. On comparing it with that left at home I could perceive no sensible difference. On the 21st of December following, I caused both to be thoroughly boiled, and when served up, they were declared by several gentlemen who tasted them with me, to be perfectly fresh and sweet, and, with the addition of salt and vegetables, a palatable and wholesome dish."

Results of experiments on the stiffness and strengths of various specimens of Wood, by JOHN WHITE, Esq. The trials were made upon pieces carefully selected as to quality and grain, and were, in substance, two feet long, one inch square; they were all from split portions of timber. The order of stiffness was, *avoirdupois*.

No. 1. Long Sound timber, bent half an inch in the middle by	261 lb
2. Christiana white spruce fir	261
3. English oak, young wood, suppose 60 years; from King's Langley, Herts	237
4. American pine, yellow or soft; from Quebec	237
5. Riga oak (commonly called wainscot)	233
6. White spruce, from Quebec	189
7. English oak, from Godalmin, suppose 200 years; old timber	103

The order of strength, as ascertained by their being broken by the application of weight, was, *lb avoird.*

1. English oak, King's Langley	482
2. Long Sound yellow fir	396
3. Riga oak (wainscot)	357
4. Christiana white spruce	343
5. American pine, from Quebec	329
6. White spruce fir, from Quebec	285
7. English oak, from Godalmin	218

Other trials of strength were as follows:

1. Alice Holt forest, full grown timber, No. 1	455
2. Dantzic fir, yellow	435
3. Alice Holt forest, full grown timber, No. 2	405
4. Christiana yellow fir	370
5. Archangel, ditto	330

## BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the FIRST YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the SECOND SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

**CAP. XXVI.** For making further Provision for the gradual Resumption of Payments in Cash by the Bank of England.—May 7th, 1821.

I. and II. Bank of England may pay Notes in Coin, and Persons offered to be paid in Coin, not allowed to demand Payment in Ingots.

V. Bank may pay in One Pound Notes or in Gold.

**CAP. XXVII.** For making further Provision for the gradual Resumption of Payments in Cash by the Bank of Ireland.—May 7th, 1821.

**CAP. XXVIII.** For abolishing the African Company, and transferring to, and vesting in, his Majesty all the Forts, Possessions, and Property now belonging to or held by them.—May 7th, 1821.

1. The



I. The African Company shall be abolished, and the Possessions shall vest in his Majesty.

II. His Majesty may grant Allowance to Officers of the Company who may not be continued in Employment, and charge the same upon the Consolidated Fund.

III. The Possessions held by the African Company, and also the Territories belonging to his Majesty on the West Coast of Africa, between the 20<sup>th</sup> Degrees of North and South Latitude, shall be annexed to Sierra Leone.

**CAP. XXIX.** *To remove Doubts on the Allowances of the Duty paid on Irish Starch imported into Great Britain, payable on such Starch consumed in preparing Manufactures of Flax or Cotton in Great Britain, and for regulating the Importation thereof.*—May 7<sup>th</sup>, 1821.

I. Starch made in Great Britain used in the Manufacture of Flax or Cotton, or in finishing Linen, shall be allowed for Starch made in Ireland, and imported into Great Britain.

II. Notice to be given of Intention to export Starch from Ireland, specifying Number of Packages and Weight, &c.—Package not to be less than 224lbs. and the Starch to be in Parcels, tied up in the manner herein mentioned. Officers to take an Account of such Starch.

**CAP. XXX.** *For further improving the Roads between London and Holyhead, by Coventry, Birmingham, and Shrewsbury.*—May 28<sup>th</sup>, 1821.

II. Exchequer Bill Commissioners to issue to the Commissioners under 55 G. 3. c. 152. the Sum of 31,000l.

*Description of Improvements or Alterations.*

For making an Improvement at Little Brickhill, and for lowering the Hills and improving the Road between Hockliffe and Little Brickhill

£7,000

For lowering Meriden Hill, and for improving the Road from Meriden to Pickford Brook

5,500

For making a new Road from the Coventry Road near Small Leath, passing over the River Rea, and by Bordsley Street and Carr's Lane in the Town of Birmingham, to Bull Street in the same Town

4,000

For making about Three Miles of new Road opposite Wednesbury, according to the Plan described in Plate 4. No. 12. annexed to the Report of Mr. Telford, which was presented to the House of Commons on the 5<sup>th</sup> of June, 1820

8,000

For cutting and embanking at Gosford Brook, and for cutting the Top of the Hill on the present

Road, and making a short Variation adjacent to the Summer House Inn, according to the Plan described in Plate 3. Nos. 9 and 10. annexed to the aforesaid Report of Mr. Telford

2,500

Towards making a Variation between Knowles Bank and Mumporn Hill, from Knowles Bank to the Toll Bar, according to the Plan in Plate 3. No. 8. annexed to the said Report of Mr. Telford; and from the Toll Bar to Mumporn Hill, according to a Plan made by Mr. Henry Williams, and approved by the Trustees of this district, at a Meeting held at Shiffnal, on the 23<sup>d</sup> of Oct. 1820.

2,000

Towards making a Variation at Overley Hill, and an Improvement adjacent to Ketley Works, according to the Plan in Plate 2. Nos. 6 and 7. annexed to the Report of Mr. Telford, which was presented to the House of Commons on the 5<sup>th</sup> of June, 1820

2,000

£31,000

**CAP. XXXI.** *For removing Doubts as to the Continuance of the Hereditary Revenue in Scotland.*—May 28<sup>th</sup>, 1821.

**CAP. XXXII.** *For declaring valid certain Indentures of Apprenticeship, and Certificates of Settlements of poor Persons, in England.*—May 28<sup>th</sup>, 1821.

**CAP. XXXIII.** *To make more effectual Provision for the Establishment of Asylums for the Lunatic Poor, and for the Custody of Insane Persons charged with Offences in Ireland.*—May 28<sup>th</sup>, 1821.

**CAP. XXXIV.** *To repeal so much of Two Acts, made in the Parliament of Ireland, in the Ninth Year of Queen Anne, and in the Seventeenth Year of King George the Second, as inflicts Capital Punishment on Persons guilty of Stealing to the Amount of Five Shillings out of or from Shops, Warehouses, and other Outbuildings and Places, and to provide more suitable and effectual Punishment for such Offences.*—May 28<sup>th</sup>, 1821.

I. 9 Anne, c. 6. (I.) taking away Benefit of Clergy from stealing Goods value 5s. out of any Shop, Stable, Coach-house, or Booth. 17 G. 2. c. 6. (I.) taking away Benefit of Clergy from privately stealing Goods value 5s. from any Shop, Tan-yard, Drying-house, Warehouse, Cellar, Coach-house, Stable, or Outhouse, not adjoining to Dwelling Houses, &c. or off any Quay, &c.—Recited Provisions repealed as to privately stealing under a certain Value from the Places herein mentioned.

II. Persons

II. Persons privately stealing Goods from Shops, Tan-yards, Booths, Outhouses, &c. value 5s. and under 15l. or from Quays under 40s. may be transported, &c.

CAP. XXXV. For applying a certain Sum of Money out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the Purpose of Building a Bridge over the River Con-

way, in the County of Carnarvon, and for imposing additional Rates of Postage on Letters and Packets conveyed over the said Bridge.—May 28th, 1821.

I. Treasury empowered to advance 40,000l. towards building a Bridge over the River Conway.

III. A Waterway of 300 Feet to be left.

## NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN JULY,

With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROEMIUM.

\* \* Authors or Publishers desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

**A**MONG the excellent books which have lately appeared, we may place in the foreground Dr. DAVY's *Travels in the Interior of Ceylon*—a very interesting subject treated by a very able and respectable writer. The narrow policy of the Spaniards, Portuguese, and Dutch, led them to conceal the knowledge of their colonies from the world; but the more liberal character of the British Government, the spirit of inquiry among our public officers, and the unrestricted liberty of publication, develop all affected mysteries on those subjects. Through Dr. Davy, therefore, in his connection with the medical staff of the army, we are presented with a luminous account of Ceylon, and we regret that our limits are unequal to do it justice. He treats in order of the physical state and natural history of the island; next of its political condition and ancient government; then of the religion, literature, and manners of the people; and finally, of their past history;—under each head developing facts interesting to the politician, philosopher, and cosmopolite. His qualifications for these tasks are of the highest order, and his style is clear and polished. A very fine map, several elegant engravings, and a good index, render the work as complete, as, in its general features, it is interesting. As we propose, in our next Supplement, to introduce some extracts from this important work, we shall forbear to say more of it at present, than to recommend it to general perusal, and to a place in the libraries of the opulent.

Lady MORGAN's *Italy*, published in two volumes, though in truth but one, and printed in a tasteless manner, is, nevertheless, one of the most elegantly written and spirited performances of the season. She treats of old subjects in a new manner, and proves that the commonest things may be rendered interesting by the eye and pen of genius. We need not state that Lady M. is a consistent friend of liberal

opinions, and she consequently has plenty of occasions to weep over the misfortunes of Italy, and the insolent spirit of legitimacy which riots in that country, and affords an example to the world of the effects of its accursed influence. The extensive perusal of her work cannot fail to serve as a useful re-action to the anti-British opinions which of late years have been so sedulously circulated, and we hope to hear of its translation and re-publication in all countries where the people are allowed to receive light through the liberty of the press. But it is not merely a work of opinions expressed in the ornamental style of the writer—it is a substantial account of Italy, and may be consulted for its facts by the historian, the traveller, and topographer. We lament that it is not recommended by some maps and engravings, that it might supply all that could be desired in regard to this ever-interesting peninsula. We hope to enrich our next Supplement with specimens of its anecdotes, descriptions, and opinions.

Mr. MACKENZIE's *Thousand Experiments in Chemistry and the Useful Arts*, bring all the discoveries of the English, French, and Germans, before the artist and manufacturer in a practical shape. It is classed under 1000 heads; but its notes and observations contain at least ten times that number of useful hints and suggestions, and render it a species of chemical and experimental library, such as has not previously existed in any language. Most of the experiments, also, are illustrated by engravings in wood, and many of them by line-engravings in the best style of modern art.—Such a work is, of course, not a book of the day, but, by being improved as science advances, will live as long as the arts of life and the pursuits of experimental philosophy are cultivated. As the labour of many years, and as a textbook on its subjects, it has been executed with care; and there are few of the experiments and processes which, the ingenious and



and laborious author says, he has not verified by his own observation.

*The Annals of the Parish ; or the Chronicle of Dalmailing during the Ministry of the Rev. Micah Balwhidder*, is an amusing and well-supported quiz on the errors, follies, and delusions of the last half century, and on the manners, practices, and opinions of the starch Pastors of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland. It will be read with amusement by the public, and with edification by those whom it happily satirizes.

The third part of Mr. BELLAMY's new *Translation of the Bible* has just appeared, and concludes the translation of the Pentateuch. We have already noticed the preceding parts; and the whole must, otherwise, be well known to many of our readers. The work has not been allowed to steal, in silence, into the world. It has been accompanied with the thundering anathemas of the ultra-religionists of our Church. Those passages in our Translation which Mr. Bellamy agrees with the Deist in denouncing as absurd, blasphemous, and obscene, have, according to him, no existence in the Hebrew text, (which, he says, has been transmitted to the present age without the slightest error,) but are owing either to the corruptions introduced into the Latin Vulgate, or to the ignorance of the translators, who have, uniformly, followed, or added to, the mistakes of St. Jerome. Those of our readers who have seen the two preceding parts of Mr. Bellamy's work, will have marked the astonishing difference between his and the common translation. The part before us presents discrepancies equally numerous and equally extraordinary. The sedition of Korah, Dathan and Abiram [Num. c. 16.] is recorded differently from the account in the received version. "Their wives, sons, and little children," Mr. B. says, "were not guilty, and, therefore, were not destroyed." In the same manner, "the massacre and butchery of the women and innocent children of the conquered Canaanitish nations,"—"the order to butcher the boys, massacre the mothers, and ruin the daughters,"—"the command of God *utterly* to destroy them—to shew no mercy unto them—to save nothing alive that breathed—to slay both man and woman, infant and suckling," &c.—All these, (as they appear in Numb. c. 21; Deut. chaps. 3, 7, and 20, and 1 Sam. c. 15,) are reprobated by our benevolent author with pious indignation. Having vindicated the Hebrew legislator from the charge of cruelty, Mr. Bellamy (in his Notes on Num. c. 24, and Deut. c. 18,) is equally anxious to clear him from the charge of superstition. "How long," says he, "the vestiges of the profound ignorance of those days, when the Bible was revised, are to remain in the

versions, to insult the understandings of enlightened Europe, is an important subject of inquiry. One thing, however, is certain, viz., that the absurd notion of *witches, wizards, conjurers, sorcerers, necromancers*, and dealers with *familiar spirits*, never had any existence but in the weak imaginations of ignorant fanatics and bigots; and as such notions are properly and universally exploded in all Christian nations, the time is come to give the true translation of the original Hebrew, in which there is nothing of that nature recorded." It would be unpardonable in us to pass lightly over the story of Balaam and his Ass; for we suspect that it will raise an outcry, almost as loud and discordant as that of the animal to which it relates. With regard to the *speech* of the Ass, the following are the verses in the new translation:—

"Num. XXII. v. 28. Then JEHOVAH explained the sound of the Ass, as if she said to Balaam, What have I done to thee, that thou hast smitten me these three times?"

29. (For Balaam said to the Ass, Surely thou hast exalted thyself against me: O that a sword were in my hand, for now I would slay thee.)

30. As if the Ass said to Balaam, Am I not thine Ass, for thou hast ridden upon me ever since I was thine to this day; towards support have I been profitable for labor to thee? then he said nothing."

We would refer those who are curious on this subject, to the translator's notes:—one more remark from us, and we have done. Mr. Bellamy complains of the violent opposition which bigots have raised against his work; but, with the slightest reflection, he might have foreseen that his translation would not be palatable, either to the scoffers among the Deists, or to the proud among the Christians. If his emendations be true, they put to silence the objections of the former; but they, also, demonstrate of the latter, that they have been, hitherto, as ignorant of the Hebrew language as their hearers, and that they and their predecessors have preached for ages upon texts which they did not understand.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL's *Essay on the History of the English Government and Constitution*, is an admirable manual, which cannot be too extensively read, the spirit of which ought to be introduced in all our national histories. It is one of those efforts which tend to check that career of despotism to which every form of government tends. To render it effectual, the volume ought to be printed in a cheaper form, and given gratis to village and popular libraries. The author has done his duty, in writing a work which cannot be too highly praised, and it remains for the friends of civil liberty to do theirs, by giving active circulation to his book. We cannot omit quoting the noble author's just opinion on the subject of trying libels by *special juries*:—"I cannot leave this subject of Libel, without mentioning

tioning the hardship to which accused persons are still subjected by being tried by Special Juries. These juries are, in the country, the nominees of the Crown. Surely, in a case where the powers of the Government are brought to bear against an individual in so delicate a matter as seditious libel, the subject ought to have a protection somewhat similar to that which he is allowed in cases of high treason, of challenging peremptorily thirty-five of the jury."

Dr. SOUTHEY has printed in a separate volume a very piquant fragment of South American history, which he had previously written for an Annual Register. It contains the full details of the extraordinary *Expedition of Orsua and the Crimes of Aguirre*. By that obliquity of reason which for many years has disgraced this writer, he likens the crimes committed from motives of avarice to the violences committed during the French Revolution in defence of eternal principles against the conspiracies of foreign despots. But on this topic his mind is deranged, and we have only to lament that so much industry and talent as the author notoriously possesses, should, from this cause, be so unhappily perverted.

A very intelligent lady has submitted to the public a series of *Letters written in America, describing its present state of Society and Manners*. Her style is good, her information apparently faithful, and her opinions are enlightened and liberal. It is not one of those mechanical works, of which too many have appeared on the United States, but it is a volume adapted to the perusal of the educated and superior ranks of society, to whom it will convey a better acquaintance with the real state of that country than any recent work which we have seen.

The fifth volume, forming two parts, has appeared, of HUMBOLDT's lengthened, but valuable work on South America. It has the advantage of being written by a philosopher, and of appearing in our language from the elegant pen of Miss WILLIAMS. The former volumes have been so extensively read, and are so deservedly respected, that we have merely to remark on these, that they exhibit the same interesting details of countries hitherto undescribed, and in every paragraph the same enlightened views, which have characterized all the former volumes. The extent of the work verifies the adage, that "Life is short, and Art is long;" for, although there is nothing superfluous in this series of volumes, and M. de Humboldt is too able ever to become dull, yet the work is a study upon which thousands, even among the inquisitive, will not adventure. Nevertheless, it contains an inexhaustible fund of information, and no good library

can be considered as complete without it. In this performance, M. Humboldt and his colleague have raised a monument to their fame, which will last as long as the rivers and mountains which they have celebrated.

The lovers of Meteorology will find instruction and much gratification in Mr. GEORGE MACKENZIE's *System of the Weather in the British Islands*. He professes to have discovered the cycles of the winds; and, as we do not think such discovery impracticable, his work merits the attention of the public. It is, however, a work of details upon which we have not room to enter, though there is a method in his reasoning, which entitles it to respect.

The first of the two parts has appeared of BAYLEY's *History of the Tower of London*, illustrated throughout by a series of exquisite engravings. He conceives the Tower was begun by William I. and finished by William II.; and he then traces its history and uses during every subsequent reign to the restoration, narrating with interest and originality the various events which occurred within its walls. An inscription still existing in the Beauchamp Tower, written by Charles Bailey, a partizan of Mary Stuart, is given in facsimile:—

"ANNO D. 1571; 10TH SEPT. *The most unhappy man in the world is he that is not patient in adversity. For men are not killed with the adversities they have: but with the impatience with which they suffer.*" CHARLES BAILEY.

Words which ought to be written in letters of gold in every church and seminary.

Mr. H. HUGHES, a very ingenious artist of Denbigh, has applied the art of engraving on wood to Landscapes, in a work called *The Beauties of Cambria*. We understand he is draughtsman, engraver, and compiler of the accompanying histories. Such varied powers would entitle him to liberal patronage, even if his work were less ably executed than it is. But, in truth, it has considerable merit in every respect, and it proves that engraving on wood, at present an English art, will, in due time, stand in competition with every other method. By his worthy countrymen, Mr. H. will no doubt be zealously encouraged, and the public at large cannot but participate in their feelings.

Two pamphlets, entitled *Property against Industry, and the Principles of an equitable and efficient System of Finance*, by HARRISON WILKINSON, are written upon the idea that productive property, and not labour, is the legitimate object of taxation. The author proposes to abolish all the present taxes, except moderate custom duties, and to impose, in their stead, a tax upon property, real and personal, sufficient to meet the exigencies of the state.

This



This would be to exempt the poor from burthens, and throw them on the rich, who it is with great shew of justice contended, bear a very disproportionate part of the indirect taxation. There is little chance that a Parliament of landed and monied men will ever pass this scheme into a law; but it is, at all events, deserving of their consideration, at a time when every man renders a public service who suggests a plausible means of extricating the nation from its awful and still increasing embarrassments.

Novelty of system seems to be, at present, the primary recommendation to all elementary books. There is now announced a third edition of an *Introduction to Arithmetic*, on a system never before published. It is accompanied by a Key. The new plan, as appears from an explanation, which the author calls his exegesis, is, that all the questions are so contrived that the answers will be multiples of nine.

A general view of the present state of the foreign slave trade, is given to the public by the *Fifteenth Annual Report of the African Institution*, and by an abstract of the information laid before the House of Commons on this subject; from the latter of which we intend, next month, to lay some highly interesting extracts before our readers. It will be seen, with sorrow and indignation, that the Continental powers persist in a vigorous prosecution of this infamous traffic, and that the remonstrances made by our government have been hitherto attended with little success. All prohibitory laws against this trade, in the words of Sir Geo. Collier, will become a mockery, unless our ships, employed on the African coast, shall have the full powers of a belligerent, as to search, against slaving vessels. Looking at the abstract principle alone, we should say that no nation can sanction, or ought to protect, its subjects in carrying on a traffic contrary to the common rights of human nature; and that we should be justified in treating as pirates all vessels detected in the fact.

#### ANTIQUITIES.

The History and Antiquities of the Tower of London; with Biographical Anecdotes of Royal and Distinguished Persons, deduced from Records, State Papers and Manuscripts, and other original and authentic sources; by John Bayley, esq. F.S.A. 4to. 3l. 13s. 6d.

Part V. of Ancient Wilts; by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart. 4l. 4s.—large paper 6l. 6s.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Baxter's British Agricultural School Account Book, which will, when worked out, exactly correspond with the Key to his Farmer's Account Book. folio, 14s. 6d.

A Key to Baxter's Farmer's Account Book. folio, 14s. 6d.

#### ASTRONOMY.

The Elements of Astronomy; with Methods

of determining the Longitudes, Aspects, &c. of the Planets, for any future Time; and an extensive set of Geographical and Astronomical Problems on the Globes: by S. Treeby. 18mo. 3s. 6d. bd.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY.

I. and G. Todd's Supplement to a Catalogue of Books for 1820, containing a miscellaneous Collection, Ancient and Modern.

A new descriptive Catalogue of Minerals; by J. Mawe. 12mo. 7s. bds.

#### BOTANY.

Elements of the Philosophy of Plants; containing the Scientific Principles of Botany, &c. with practical Illustrations; by A. P. Decandolle and K. Sprengell. 8vo. 15s.

#### CHEMISTRY.

One Thousand Experiments in Chemistry, accompanied by Practical Observations and several thousand Processes, in the useful Arts, dependant on that Science; by Colin Mackenzie. 8vo. 1l. 1s. bds.

#### DRAMA.

Damon and Pythias, a Tragedy. 8v. 3s. 6d.  
Love's Dream. 2s.

#### EDUCATION.

Leçons de Françaises de Litterature et de Morale; ou Recueil en prose des plus beaux Morceaux de la langue Française dans la Litterature des deux derniers Siècles; par M. Noel. 8vo. 10s. bds.

The Moralist; or Essays on the Means of Moral Education, addressed to Parents; by the Rev. John Phillips Potter, M. A. 12mo. 4s. bds.

Cours Elementaire de Litterature generale; ou Analyse Raisonnée des differens genres de Compositions littéraires et des Meilleurs ouvrages Classiques; par M. de Bouillon. 12mo. 5s. bds.

An Introduction to Arithmetic, on a System never before published; the principles of which are calculated to facilitate the improvement of the Pupil, and to lessen the labour of the Teacher; by George Gregory. 4s. bd.

A Key to Gregory's Arithmetic; to which is affixed a Compendium of Logarithmic Arithmetic; by the same Author. 12mo. 4s.

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Part IX. of Portraits of the British Poets; containing Six Portraits, four of which have never before been engraved. 8vo. royal paper 14s., proofs on India paper and 4to., 28s.

Part VI. of Nash's Views in Paris. 4to. 16s., large paper 30s.

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Lithographic Prints of Kenilworth; by W. H. Smith. oblong. 5s. sewed.

The Beauties of Cambria; consisting of Sixty Views of Sublime and Picturesque Scenery, in the twelve Counties of the Principality; engraved on wood, from correct drawings on the spot; by H. Hughes: published in parts, each containing ten views, at 10s. 6d.

#### HISTORY.

A Ten Years' Residence in France, during the

the severest part of the Revolution; from the Year 1787, to 1797; containing Anecdotes of some of the most remarkable Personages of that period; by Charlotte West. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Ten Years' Exile: Fragments of an unpublished work, composed in the Years 1810, 11, 12, and 13; by Madame de Stael: now first published from the original MS., by her Son. Translated from the French. 8vo.

## LAW.

Vol. III. of Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, which commences with the Accession of his present Majesty.

## MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Observations on certain affections of the Head, commonly called Head-ache; with a view to their more complete elucidation, prevention, and cure, together with some brief Remarks on Digestion and Indigestion; by James Farmer, surgeon. 18mo. 2s.

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An Account of the rise, progress and decline of the Fever lately Epidemical in Ireland; together with communications from Physicians in the Provinces, and various official Documents; by F. Barker, M.D., and I. Cheyne, M.D. F.R.S. &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 6s.

Annals, Historical and Medical, during the first four years of the Universal Dispensary for Children, St. Andrew's-hill, Doctors' Commons; by John Bunnell Davis, M.D. 8vo. 12s. bds.

Rules and Methods for Feeding, Clothing, and Rearing Young Children; by the same. 8d.

A Treatise on Scrophula, describing the Morbid Alteration it produces in the Structure of all the different parts of the Body, and the best method of treating it; by Eusebius Arthur Lloyd, surgeon. 8vo. 9s.

Observations on some of the General Principles and on the Particular Nature and Treatment of the different species of Inflammation; by J. H. James. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

The Physician's Guide; being a popular Dissertation on Fevers, Inflammations, and all Diseases connected with them; comprising observations on the use and abuse of Blood-letting, Mercury, Cathartics, Stimulants, Diets, &c. &c.; by Adam Dods, M.D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A Practical Essay on Ring-worm of the Scalp, Scald Head, and the other species of Porrigo, with a view to establish the Treatment of the Diseases on sound and efficient Principles; by Samuel Plumbe. 8vo. 7s. 6d. coloured plates.

## MISCELLANIES.

Enchiridion, or a Hand for the one Handed; being explanations of a set of instruments which supply to persons who have lost a hand or an arm, all the assistance requisite for the common offices of life; by Capt. George Webb Derengy.

No. XLIX of the Quarterly Review. 6s.

No. XXII. of the Quarterly Journal of Science, Literature, and the Arts. 7s. 6d.

The Official List of the Navy, corrected to the end of June, 1821. 2s.

Sketches of the Manners and Institutions of the Romans. 12mo. 7s.

Whist rendered Familiar, by a new and easy introduction to the Game; by J. G. Pohlman. 1s. 6d.

Essays and Characters of a Prison and Prisoners; by Geoffray Mynshall, of Gray's Inn. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d. Reprinted from the original edition of 1618; only 150 copies have been printed for sale.

Practical Observations on Cold and Warm Bathing; and Descriptive Notices of Watering Places in Britain; by James Miller, M.D. 12mo. 4s. 6d. boards.

Steam Boat Companion, and Stranger's Guide to the Western Islands and Highlands of Scotland. 12mo. 6s. 6d. bds.

Thompson's Self-indicative Time Tables. folio, 12s. 6d. half-bd.

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MONTHLY MAG. No. 357.

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## THE MONTHLY REVIEW AND REGISTER OF THE FINE ARTS.

*"The value and rank of every art is in proportion to the mental labour employed in it, or the mental pleasure produced by it."* REYNOLDS.

*Exhibition of Pictures painted by the late BENJAMIN WEST, Esq., President of the Royal Academy.*

THE reputation of Mr. West as an historical painter of great acquired talents for the day in which he flourished, is well known. His sons have made a collection of his works in a new gallery, built on the site of their father's painting and exhibition rooms, which is lighted in a novel and excellent manner. The pictures are placed against the walls, and sky-lights, concealed by an inner colonnade and ceiling, shower down an intensity of light upon them, which is by no means serviceable to the late President's weak and inefficient mode of painting. His portrait, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, gains by its brilliance, but not the thin and watery colouring of Mr. West. As a proof, none of his latter pictures, particularly the "Christ Rejected," and the "Death on the Pale Horse," look half so well as they did in the half light of the gallery in Pall Mall.

The principal pictures, which, however, are all well-known to the public, are, *the Elevation of the Brazen Serpent; Raising the Widow's Son; the Crucifixion; Christ Rejected; Death on the Pale Horse; the Deluge; and the Golden Age.* Mr. West's general style, as displayed in these pictures, and in others which are not in this collection, is well known to the public, and their number and size are proofs of his industry and perseverance. The late President was a laborious and indefatigable student, but not an historical painter of genius.

*Portrait of Bonaparte, engraved in mezzotinto, by GOUBAUD and SAY.*

Mr. ACKERMAN has caused a very

fine portrait to be engraved of NAPOLEON, from an exquisite original drawing by GOUBAUD, taken from life during the 100 days. As a highly finished engraving and correct likeness of the most eminent man of any age, it merits the patronage which it no doubt will receive. It is clearly and beautifully executed in mezzotinto, by Mr. Say, who has rendered it an excellent historical portrait.

*The Marriage of Richard of Shrewsbury, Duke of York, to the Lady Anne Mowbray. Engraved by WM. SAY, from a picture by JAMES NORTHCOTE, Esq. R.A.*

The picture, whence this mezzotinto print is engraved, was one of the leading historical pictures in the exhibition at Somerset House, which is just closed. The principal actors in the piece, as is well known, are both children, and the infantine gaiety and affected grandeur at the finery of their habiliments, and the imposed gravity by the desire of the officiating priests, are well conceived.

*The Charge of the Life Guards at the Battle of Waterloo; painted by LUKE CLENNELL, and engraved by WILLIAM BROMLEY.*

The unfortunate situation of the able painter of this clever picture, and his family, has excited the commiseration of all who have been acquainted with it, and the excellent print now before us has been published under the direction of a committee of noblemen and gentlemen, for the benefit of the afflicted artist and his family. The composition, grouping, and arrangement of the picture, gives one of the best ideas of such a dreadful conflict that has ever been painted, and Mr. Bromley has done ample justice to his original



original in one of the best and most powerful line engravings of the day.

#### INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. MATTHEW WYATT has finished and set up in his gallery the principal figures of his monumental group, for the inspection of the subscribers and their friends, and we recommend the lovers of art to pay them a visit.

The ROYAL ACADEMY's exhibition has closed since our last Number, with

the receipt of a thousand pounds more, it is said, than any former year.

Mr. CROME, an eminent landscape painter of Norwich, has recently paid the debt of nature. He was a respectable artist, a worthy man, and the master of the following well-known painters: His son, Mr. J. B. Crome; Messrs. M. W. Sharpe, J. Starke, Vincent, and others who are called by the name of the Norwich School.

## NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

*Number I. of a Series of Sonatas for the Piano Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin (ad libitum). Composed by Andrew Romberg. 4s.*

THIS sonata (in G major) comprises three movements, the first of which is in common time of four crotchets (*Allegro con spirito*), the second in triple time of three crotchets, (*Larghetto*), and the third in common time of two crotchets, (*Allegro scherzando*). The general scope of the piece comprehends considerable excursion and variety of idea, as well in the comparative styles of the different movements, as in the passages of each, as contrasted with themselves. The opening thought of the introductory matter is bold and nervid, a diversity of well-conceived and elegant turns, and transient modulations, present themselves, as the movement proceeds, and the ear is very pleasantly led to the soft and soothing relief afforded by the seasonable change of both key and measure, in the *Larghetto*, which is in E flat, major. The currency of the conceptions in this movement is connected, mellifluous, and refined: the execution, if not brilliant, is expressive; and every bar may be said to carry a meaning with it. The theme of the *Finale*, if not remarkably novel, or marked with identical character, is lively and agreeable; and the annexed passages are judiciously conceived and incorporated. The violin accompaniment is ably arranged throughout, and more closely and artfully blended with its principal than such super-additions always are. It is but justice to Mr. Romberg, to say, that, summing up its various merits, we think very highly of his composition, and hope its circulation will be such as to encourage his extending his undertaking to many numbers.

*"Di Piacer mi balza il cor," arranged as a Rondo for the Piano Forte. 2s.6d.*

This is the eighth number of a work published by Mr. Preston, under the title of "*Dramatic Airs, from English, Italian, German, and French Operas*," and for the production and conduct of which, he has engaged a variety of distinguished masters. The pages before us are prepared by Mr. M. P. King, and the taste he has displayed in his additions to, and decorations of, one of the most admired melodies in Rossini's favourite opera of *La Gazza Ladra*, would alone sufficiently prove his qualification for an undertaking like the present. To what extent this publication is intended to be continued, we do not know; but the musical public will be interested in its prolongation.

*"Fancy dipp'd her pen in dew." A Song, written by Mr. C. Dibdin, composed by Mr. John Whitaker. 2s.*

This ballad, the words of which are from Mr. Dibdin's Metrical Romance of "*Young Arthur*," is in two verses, and forms an attractive, if not a particularly novel composition. The ideas are tastefully turned, and the cadences are specimens of easy and graceful conception. The piano-forte accompaniment, and introductory and concluding symphonies, are worthy of the melody, and do credit to Mr. Whitaker's imagination and judgment.

*Twelve Sonatas for the Piano Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute or Violin. Composed by J. Bottomly. 4s.*

In a publication professedly intended for the exercise of juvenile practitioners, it would scarcely be fair or reasonable to look for any thing more than the brief emanations of unrestrained fancy, and passages, accommodated by their simplicity, to the limited capability of the infant hand. These recommendations we find in Mr. Bottomly's sonatas;

tas; and are of opinion that they will prove highly useful to novitiates on the instrument for which they are designed. The accompaniments are applied with tolerable skill, and the combined effect is reputable to the science of the composer.

*A First Set of Three Sonatinas for the Piano Forte, by W. Sherrington. 4s.*

Of this little work (judging by the present specimen) we are disposed to augur favourably. Without meaning to imply, that any extraordinary praise is due to Mr. Sherrington, we see merit enough in this his opening Number, to entitle him to the thanks of piano-forte beginners; and think that his undertaking will probably prove considerably useful. It is no trivial advantage, to initiative publications, when their passages not only lie convenient for the juvenile hand, but are so constructed as to connect improvement with pleasure, and to lead with certainty to that excellence which all practice ought to have for its object.

*"La Rosa," a Waltz, with an introduction for the Piano Forte, by J. L. Neilson. 1s. 6d.*

*La Rosa* is a tasteful and pleasing little composition; and, as here presented to the public, forms an inviting and eligible piano-forte exercise. Mr. Neilson's introductory movement is attractive and appropriate, and his treatment of this waltz is simple, natural, and judicious. Meant as a trifle, it would claim no further observation, were it not one of the most agreeable trifles that has, for some time, come under our notice; but we should not be just to Mr. N.'s deserts, were we to omit to recommend his publication to the attention of all young practitioners.

*"O came you o'er the barren moor," composed by Mr. John Whitaker. 2s.*

The melody of "O came you o'er

the barren moor," is smooth, natural, and expressive. While the words (by Mr. C. Dibdin) are creditable to the genius of their author; the music is characterised by a pleasing chain of well-conceived passages; and we have no doubt of this song's favourable reception with the lovers of good vocal composition.

#### THE DRAMA.

**COVENT GARDEN.**—At this theatre, the representation of *Henry the Fourth* has attracted and deserved many crowded audiences. The exhibition of the *Coronation*, introduced into this play, is of a most splendid description, and has afforded the highest satisfaction to the public; but especially to those acquainted with the parade and costume proper to so grand and distinguished a ceremony. Nothing that could contribute to the characteristic magnificence of such a spectacle, has been omitted by the taste and liberality of the manager.

**DRURY LANE.**—Since our last, a general meeting of the subscribers to this theatre, has taken place, for the purpose of receiving the annual statement of accounts, &c. &c., when it appeared that the debts of the establishment had been reduced from 92,400l. to 39,800l. On the subject of the performances at this house, we have the satisfaction to say, that they have proceeded with all their usual eclat, and realized that favourable change for the manager which his indefatigable endeavours so fully merit. The new farce of *the Spectre Bridegroom*, from the pen of Mr. Moncrief, has proved amusing by the eccentricity of its humour; and the return of Mr. Kean from America has gratified every admirer of tragic representation. A comedy is under preparation, the object of which is, to introduce a *fac simile* of the late inauguration.

## MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY.

**C**ROTON-oil, Colchicum seeds, Prussic acid, Tincture of Lytta, Spirits of Turpentine, and Galvanism, are the present—"tubs for the whale," says the captious sceptic, who is reluctant to recognize any solidity or absolute good in medical

science and practice. "While nothing, however, (the writer has said in another place) is more easy than to be sceptical, nothing, in many cases, is more reprehensible;" and, during the course of the past month, he has actually ascertained, by his



his own opportunities of observation; that the medical professor who shall indolently or ignorantly reject the proffered benefits of the above-named agencies, will deprive himself of valuable auxiliaries in the warfare he is waging against disease and death.

The reporter is too old, he thinks, to be deceived by empirical, or taken captive by enthusiastic representations respecting the virtues of drugs; and when he hears the laudatory accounts which some pour out, of the hydrocyanic acid, he thinks of the consumption curers, and *Digitalis* administrators, of some twenty years since; a *granum salis* admission, however, of alleged powers, is very different from an unreserved acquiescence in all the dicta of ardent experimentalists; and fox-glove, though destitute of the antiphthisical properties formerly ascribed to it, is nevertheless a potent and valuable medicinal.

But to the present subject. Four instances have occurred within the last fortnight, in which the Croton-oil has proved of essential service. The first was the case of a boy who had taken poison, in whom it became necessary speedily to act upon the bowels, and *half a drop* of this singular medicine almost immediately effected the purpose, after other cathartics had been administered in vain. The second case was one of spasm of the kidneys, which soon yielded to the same dose of the drug in question. An old lady was, thirdly, cheated by a drop of this oil put into some bread, who obstinately refused every thing in the shape of medicine; and, lastly, a little subject, almost suffocated under the deadly grasp of croup, has been restored to life by merely rubbing the tongue with the cork of a Croton-oil vial.

With respect to Prussic acid, the very few trials which he has instituted, do not authorise quite so favourable a report: from the accounts of others upon which he ought to rely, the reporter, however, is still inclined to think, that it is possessed of considerable efficacy; and in one very

recent case of menacing phthisis, he found its soothing and quieting properties conspicuously evident. Two instances of violent, and before invincible tooth-ache, have immediately yielded to the topical application, or rather *touch*, of this acid.

Of the *Colchicum* seeds, it were sufficient to say, that so respectable an authority as that of Dr. Williams, of Ipswich, continues to report highly in their favour; and the present writer, although sometimes unsuccessful with them, has, at other times, found their efficacy in old rheumatic cases, proved in a most convincing and complete manner.

Tincture of *Lytta* was lately administered under the reporter's direction, to a child, apparently dying of hydrocephalus; the kidneys were violently excited, the symptoms indicating effusion upon the brain soon gave way, and the child has, unexpectedly to all, recovered.

It must be scepticism indeed, that would refuse to subscribe to the vermifuge virtues of Turpentine-oil; it is not, however, to the expulsion of worms, that the virtues of this drug are limited. The writer is accustomed to prescribe it in many nervous affections, which, either in their commencement or course, implicate especially the first passages; and he has very recently seen its efficacy manifested in a case of child-bed fever.

As the virtues of *Colchicum* seeds might be safely received upon the testimony alone of Dr. Williams, so might it be sufficient to say of Galvanism, that, in habitual asthma; it is recommended by Dr. Wilson Philip. The reporter has lately had an opportunity of witnessing those important experiments which shew the restoration of suspended nervous power by the galvanic influence, and from which Dr. Philip first inferred the utility of that influence in some disordered conditions of the respiratory organs—an inference which has been fully verified by the result of practical investigation.

D. UWINS. M.D.

Bedford Row, July 20, 1821.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**T**HERE is little of novelty to present to the public, at this time, as an agricultural report. The different crops upon the ground have improved since our last, from a favourable change in the weather, whilst yet there has been a considerable want of solar heat. Late high winds also, may have had some degree of ill effect on the wheats under the flowering process. Nevertheless, all the crops appear in a prosperous and thriving state, and very probable at harvest, to afford a considera-

ble augmentation of the national stock of corn, pulse, and roots collectively. The stock of roots was great, and the late rains will draw up a large aftermark. The hops are much mended, and will probably be a far greater crop than was expected. The growth of seeds this year has not been so successful. Tares will be a good crop. Fruit is in far greater abundance than the early season promised, apples being the chief exception. The late rains have drawn up the turnip plants to a size and substance

substance to defy the fly. Live stock, both fat and lean, has declined in price still farther since our last, with a chance to encounter the usual autumnal fall. Wool has experienced a trifling amendment in price. The crops generally, in Ireland and upon the Continent, are reported to be of good promise.

*Smithfield* : — Beef 3s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.—Mutton 3s. 0d. to 3s. 10d.—Lamb 3s. 6d. to

5s. 0d.—Veal 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.—Pork 2s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.—Bacon 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.—Raw Fat 2s. 19d.—Wheat 36s. to 64s.—Barley 22s. to 20s.—Oats 18s. to 30s.—The quartern loaf in London 9½d.—Hay 70s. to 90s. 0d.—Clover do. 70s. to 105s.—Straw 28s. to 42s.—Coals in the Pool 30s. 0d. to 43s. 0d.

*Middlesex, July 25, 1821.*

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

### PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

	June 27.				July 28.			
Cocoa, W. I. common	£3	15	0	to 4 10 0	3	15	0	to 4 0 0 per cwt
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	5	10	0	.. 5 12 0	5	10	0	.. 5 15 0 ditto.
—, fine	5	17	0	.. 6 2 0	6	14	0	.. 7 6 0 ditto.
—, Mocha	9	0	0	.. 9 10 0 p	13	0	0	.. 17 0 0 per cwt
Cotton, W. I. common	0	0	9	.. 0 0 9½	0	0	9	.. 0 0 10 per lb.
—, Demerara	0	0	11	.. 0 1 1¼	0	0	10½	.. 0 1 1½ ditto.
Currants	5	8	0	.. 5 12 0	5	10	0	.. 5 12 0 per cw.
Figs, Turkey	2	0	0	.. 2 16 0	2	4	0	.. 3 0 0 ditto.
Flax, Riga	50	0	0	.. 52 0 0	50	0	0	.. 51 0 0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	40	0	0	.. 0 0 0	41	0	0	.. 0 0 0 ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	3	0	0	.. 3 10 0	2	8	0	.. 3 15 0 per cwt.
—, Sussex, do.	2	10	0	.. 3 8 0	2	16	0	.. 4 10 0 ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0 per ton.
—, Pigs	6	10	0	.. 7 10 0	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0 ditto.
Oil, Lucca	10	0	0	.. 0 0 0	9	0	0	.. 10 0 0 per jar
—, Galipoli	66	0	0	.. 0 0 0	66	0	0	.. 68 0 0 per ton.
Rags	1	18	6	.. 0 0 0	1	18	0	.. 1 18 6 per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4	0	0	.. 4 0 0	4	0	0	.. 0 0 0 ditto.
Rice, Patna kind	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0 ditto.
—, East India	0	10	0	.. 0 12 0	0	9	0	.. 0 12 0 ditto.
Silk, China, raw	0	19	10	.. 1 1 6	0	18	4	.. 1 0 4 per lb
—, Bengal, skein	0	14	3	.. 0 16 6	0	14	7	.. 0 15 1 ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	7	6	.. 0 8 0	0	8	6	.. 0 11 0 per lb.
—, Cloves	0	3	9	.. 0 3 10	0	5	10	.. 0 0 0 ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0	4	4	.. 0 0 0	0	6	9	.. 0 0 0 ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0	0	7¼	.. 0 0 7½	0	0	7¼	.. 0 0 7½ ditto.
—, —, white	0	1	0	.. 0 1 1	0	1	0½	.. 0 1 1 ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	3	0	.. 0 3 6	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0 per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	1	8	.. 0 0 0	0	1	8	.. 0 1 9 ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0	2	2	.. 0 3 6	0	1	8	.. 0 3 3 ditto.
Sugar, brown	2	18	0	.. 3 2 0	2	14	0	.. 2 16 0 per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	3	17	0	.. 4 1 0	3	15	0	.. 3 18 0 per cwt.
—, East India, brown	0	18	0	.. 1 5 0	0	17	0	.. 1 3 0 ditto.
—, lump, fine	4	14	0	.. 5 5 0	4	14	0	.. 5 0 0 per cwt.
Tallow, town-melted	2	10	0	.. 0 0 0	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0 per cwt.
—, Russia, yellow	2	9	0	.. 0 0 0	2	6	0	.. 2 6 6 ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	3	.. 0 2 4	0	2	4¼	.. 0 2 4½ per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0	3	8	.. 0 4 8	0	3	9	.. 0 4 6 ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	30	0	0	.. 35 0 0	25	0	0	.. 35 0 0 per pipe
—, Port, old	30	0	0	.. 48 0 0	45	0	0	.. 52 0 0 ditto.
—, Sherry	25	0	0	.. 65 0 0	30	0	0	.. 60 0 0 per but.

*Premiums of Insurance*...Guernsey or Jersey, 10s. 6d.—Cork or Dublin, 10s. 6d.—Bel-fast, 10s. 6d.—Hambro', 10s. 0d.—Madeira, 15s. 0d.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 6s. to 10s.

*Course of Exchange, July 25.*—Amsterdam, 12 18.—Hamburgh, 38 8.—Paris, 25 70.—Leghorn, 47.—Lisbon, 50½.—Dublin, 9½ per cent.

*Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies.*—Birmingham, 560l.—Coventry, 970l.—Derby, 135l.—Ellesmere, 66l.—Grand Surrey 60l.—Grand Union, 23l. 0s.—Grand Junction, 215l.—Grand Western, 3l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 315l.—Leicester, 290l.—Loughbro', 2600l.—Oxford, 640l.—Trent and Mersey, 1810l.—Worcester, 24l.—East India Docks, 168l.—London, 102l.—West India, 176l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 17l.—Strand, 5l. 5s.—Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 230l.—Albion, 42l. 0s.—Globe, 122l. 0s.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 58l. 10s.—City Ditto, 104l.—At the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.

The



The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 27th was 76 $\frac{1}{8}$ ; 3 per cent. consols, 75 $\frac{5}{8}$ ; 5 per cent. navy 109 $\frac{7}{8}$ .

Gold in bars 3l. 17s. 9d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 14s. 3d.—Silver in bars 4s.  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of June and the 20th of July, 1821: extracted from the London Gazette.

**BANKRUPTCIES.** [this Month 90.]  
*Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.*

- ACASTER, T. Beale, Yorkshire, publican. (Edmunds, L.)  
Adeane, H. Hertford, shoemaker. (Allport, L.)  
Ainsworth, T. H. Halliwell, Lancaster, calico-printer. (Cross and Co.)  
Astley, G. Wem, Salop, farmer. (Griffiths, L.)  
Banks, W. and Co. Birmingham, dealers. (Clark and Co. L.)  
Bardsley, J. jun. Manchester, cotton spinner. (Wood.)  
Barnet, T. Birmingham, merchant. (Egerton, L. and Spurrier, Birmingham.)  
Barnwell, J. Leamington Priors, carpenter. (Platt, L.)  
Barton, H. Paul's Cray, Kent. (Bayley, L.)  
Bennett, J. Marsham, Norfolk, miller. (Ewbank, L.)  
Betts, J. T. Aldgate, teadealer. (Lang, L.)  
Cann, W. Oakhampton, ironmonger. (Poole and Co. L.)  
Cardwell, C. H. and Smith, J. Wath upon Dearne, York, flax splinters. (Alexander, L. and Pigot, Bolton upon Dearne.)  
Cazzer, J. Maker, Cornwall, innkeeper. (Leach, Plymouth Dock, and Makinson L.)  
Cleugh, J. and R. late of Leadenhall-street, linen-draper. (Dawes and Co. L.)  
Coates, H. Bradfield, Essex, farmer. (Cocker, L.)  
Consitt, R. and Co. Hull, merchants. (England Hull, and Roper, L.)  
Coombes, J. Lower Shadwell, cooper. (Gatty and Co. L.)  
Cooper, W. Beeston, Leeds, victualler. (Battye, L. and Hargreaves, Leeds.)  
Cotterell, J. Worcester, timber-merchant. (Cardale and Co. L.)  
Cox, R. A. jun. and Co. Little Britain, bankers. (Swayne and Co. L.)  
Dalton, J. Bury, Suffolk, surgeon. (Leech and Co. L.)  
Draper, W. Maldon, Essex, watchmaker. (Lawrence.)  
Dyson, E. Well-street, Jermyn-street, dealer. (Russen, L.)  
Edwards, J. Gough Square, (Macduff, L.)  
Essex, W. Paddington, wharfinger. (Hartley, L.)  
Farley, T. Ratcliffe Highway, linendraper. (Hutchinson, L.)  
Fea, J. Hull, broker. (Shaw, L.)  
Figes, T. and Co. Romsey, Hants, brewers. (Slade, L.)  
Forsdick, J. Euston Square, Pancras, builder. (Stratton and Co. L.)  
Goodluck, W. R. Burton Crescent, Middlesex, broker. (Taylor, L.)  
Golding, H. Lower Thames-street, wine merchant. (Lewis, L.)  
Gray, J. Bishopgate-street-within, silversmith. (Loddington and Co. L.)  
Griffiths, G. Grantham, timber merchant. (Stocker, L.)  
Hardwick, S. Birmingham, builder. (Male.)  
Hawley, G. High-street, Shadwell, cheesemonger. (Templer, L.)  
Hepworth, J. Leeds, cloth dresser. (Hemingway.)  
Higgs, W. Strand, hatter. (Brunell, L.)  
Hill, J. Dover, saddler. (Loddington, L.)  
Hilton, J. St. Martin's Le Grand, sadler. (Mills, L.)  
Humphreys, E. Swansea, victualler. (Scott, L.)  
Jordan, P. Whitechapel, druggist. (Dickinson and Co. L.)  
Knight, W. G. Batcombe, Somerset, money scrivener. (Miller.)  
Lammin, T. East Bridgford, Nottinghamshire maltster. (Few and Co. L.)  
Lee, W. Old City Chambers, wine merchant. (Bolton, L.)  
Longbottom, T. Keighley, York, machine maker. (Milne and Co. L.)  
Macmullen, W. G. and Co. Hertford, grocers. (Fitzgerald, L.)  
Macneil, W. Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, coachmaker. (Pinero, L.)  
Malton and Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton Garden. (Swayne, L.)  
Marr, R. C. Rathbone Place, linendraper. (Bourdillon, L.)  
Mather, E. Oxford, grocer. (Edis, L.)  
Metcalf, C. Bedale, flax-dresser. (Watkins and Co. L.)  
Medd, T. Staple Inn Buildings, Holborn, draper. (Parton, L.)  
Mitchell, F. New Malton, corn merchant. (Allen.)  
Mitchel, J. Milk-street, warehouseman. (Ellis, L.)  
Moseley, H. New Road, St. George's in the East, glass warehouse keeper. (Hurd and Co. L.)  
Nibblett, C. Guildford, money scrivener. (Dyne, L.)  
Offer, J. Bathwick, near Bath, slater. (Sherwood, L.)  
Peacock, J. Bawtry, York, victualler. (Stocker and Co. L.)  
Peake, W. Sloane Square, linendraper. (Jones, L.)  
Penvold, W. Leadenhall-street, horsedealer. (Shepherd, L.)  
Perfect, G. jun. West Mallings, surgeon. (Brace, L.)  
Phelps, W. Camonville-street, Bishopsgate-street, carpenter. (Williams, L.)  
Pilkington, R. Mile End Road, baker. (Toms, L.)  
Playfair, T. New Bond street, trunk maker. (Burt, L.)  
Purchas, R. W. and Tredwen, R. Chepstow, ship builders. (Richards and Co.)  
Raine, R. Spilsby, tanner. (Brackenbury and Co.)  
Rist, C. Cornhill, auctioneer. (Lang, L.)  
Sadler, T. Aston near Birmingham, dealer. (Walker, L.)  
Salmon, R. H. Alfred Place, Bedford Square, horse dealer. (Martindale, L.)  
Sedlow, W. Manchester, flour dealer. (Milne and Co. L.)  
Spence, J. Yarm, grocer. (Bell and Co. L.)  
Stray, M. Rotherham, linendraper (King and Co. L.)  
Sullivan, P. Stewart-street, Old Artillery Ground, silk manufacturer. (Webster and Co. L.)  
Thompson, T. Langbourne Buildings, Fenchurch-street, timber merchant. (Hutchinson, L.)  
Tyerman, J. Bristol, haberdasher. (Gates, L.)  
Walsh, J. Barbican, victualler. (Evans and Co. L.)  
Webb, H. Rochdale, woolstapler. (Taylor, L.)  
Webster, R. and W. Bishop Wearmouth, merchants. (Blakiston, L. and Thompson, Bishop Wearmouth.)  
Walling, G. B. Basinghall-street, woollen-draper. (Stephen, L.)  
Whitehouse, T. West Bromwich, miner. (Hicks.)  
Whitesmith, W. Old Fish-street, grocer. (Dimes, L.)  
Wilson, H. Crispin-street, Spital Fields, victualler. (Annesley, L.)  
Yarnold, P. City Garden Row, St. Luke's, tailor. (Reynolds, L.)  
Yarrow, U. Chiswell-street, shopkeeper. (Stephens, L.)  
Youden, J. Dover, spirit merchant. (Noakes, Sandwich, and Loddington, L.)  
Young, J. Ware, Herts, tailor. (Sheffield, L.)

**DIVIDENDS.**

## DIVIDENDS.

Axley, Stamford, Lincoln.  
 Ball, J. Watling-street.  
 Balmer, J. City Chambers,  
 Bishopgate-street.  
 Barfoot, J. Arundel-street, Strand.  
 Bayley, C. R. H. Swallowfield,  
 Wiltshire.  
 Bidwell, J. G. Exeter.  
 Bird, T. St. Martin's Court,  
 Leicester Fields.  
 Bilbrough, J. Batley, York.  
 Bowring, S. and Trist. S. Cheap-  
 side.  
 Boyd, W. and Co. London.  
 Bragge, J. Whitehaven.  
 Browne, J. R. New Road, St.  
 Pancras.  
 Brown J. Glamford, Briggs.  
 Brown, W. A. College Hill.  
 Brown, T. Longdon, Stafford-  
 shire.  
 Bryan, W. White Lion Court,  
 Birchin-lane.  
 Canney, J. Bishop Wearmouth.  
 Cater, S. Watling-street.  
 Collins, R. Maidstone.  
 Cope, M. Derby.  
 Colyor, R. Cheltenham.  
 Crossley, J. King-street.  
 Crossley, J. Halifax.  
 Cummings, J. Osborne-street,  
 Whitechapel.  
 Curtis, J. Fordingbridge, Hants.  
 Cuthbert and Co. Colchester-st.  
 Savage Gardens.  
 De Roche and Co. Lime-street.  
 Dowley, T. and J. Willow-street,  
 Bank-side.  
 Downes, S. Cranbourne-street,  
 Leicester-square.  
 Downs, J. J. Whitechapel Road.  
 Dumont, J. L. Austin Friars.  
 Ellis and Co. Aldersgate-street.  
 Emmott, W. Lawrence Pountne-  
 ney-lane.  
 Fildes, J. Lamb's Conduit-street.  
 Finch, J. East Grinstead.  
 Foot, B. Half Moon Tavern,  
 Gracechurch-street.  
 Foster, J. H. and Co. Norwich.  
 Foster, T. and E. S. Yalding,  
 Kent.  
 Frodsham, S. Frodsham, Che-  
 shire.  
 Garrad, A. Downham Market.  
 Graham, R. and Co. Leicester-  
 square.  
 Green, J. Stockwith.

Grose, P. Commercial Road, vic-  
 tualler.  
 Hack, T. Bear Garden, St. Sa-  
 viour's.  
 Hall, C. B. and Aldridge, T. Bar-  
 bican.  
 Hamblin, J. C. Wotton-under-  
 Edge.  
 Hardman, J. Manchester.  
 Hendry, M. Hull.  
 Henzell, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
 Herbert, T. Dowgate Hill.  
 Hitchcock, H. Deal.  
 Holland, S. and Co. Liverpool.  
 Homfray, S. T. Kinfare, Stafford.  
 Humphreys, S. Charlotte-street,  
 Portland Place.  
 Hyde, W. Howford Buildings,  
 Fenchurch-street.  
 Iles, J. New City Chambers,  
 Bishopgate-street.  
 Jones P. B. Birmingham.  
 King, R. Mincing-lane.  
 Kirkman, J. High-street, St.  
 Giles's.  
 Kirkman, J. Liverpool.  
 Lambden, H. Bristol.  
 Lax and Co. Liverpool.  
 Lear, F. Strand.  
 Le Mesurier, H. and Co. London.  
 Lesley, A. Stow Market.  
 Lodge, R. Kirby, Lonsdale.  
 Low, J. and W. Mincing-lane.  
 Lynch, M. White Friars.  
 Lynn, T. Jerusalem Coffee House,  
 Cornhill.  
 Mackenzie, C. Caroline-street,  
 Bedford-square.  
 Mann, J. Leeds.  
 Mantle, T. Dover.  
 Milligand, Wolverhampton.  
 Montgomery and Co. Liverpool.  
 Morton, A. Lower Thames-st.  
 Newington, J. Tunbridge.  
 Newton, J. Lamb's Conduit-  
 street.  
 Paine, T. Banbury.  
 Palyart, J. London-street, Fen-  
 church-street.  
 Peacopp, T. Liverpool and Wil-  
 kinson, M. Whalley.  
 Pocklington, R. Winthorp, Not-  
 tingham, and Dickinson, W.  
 Newark-upon-Trent.  
 Pritchard, J. Church-lane, White-  
 chapel.  
 Preece, J. Peterborough-court,  
 Fleet-street.

Prentice, W. High-street, South  
 wark.  
 Raistrick, S. Idle, Yorkshire.  
 Rodbeid, A. Salford.  
 Robinson, T. H. Manchester.  
 Robinson, W. and T. Chelsea.  
 Rootsey, G. Tooley-street.  
 Savedge, J. Earl Stoke, Notting-  
 ham.  
 Sheath, A. and Co. Boston.  
 Shoobridge, C. Kensington.  
 Sidwell, R. Bath.  
 Simpson, R. Crown Court,  
 Threadneedle-street.  
 Skrine, C. Bath.  
 Smith, J. London Road, St.  
 George's Fields.  
 Smith, J. jun. Ramsgate.  
 Solomon, G. Leman-street, Good-  
 man's Fields.  
 Spangen, N. V. Wells-street,  
 Goodman's Fields.  
 Spitta, C. L. and Co. Lawrence  
 Pountney-lane.  
 Stabler and Co. York.  
 Steel, J. Fisherton, Lincolnshire.  
 Stephenson, J. Broad-street,  
 Bloomsbury.  
 Strictland, S. Budley Salterton,  
 Devon.  
 Strictland, T. and Brickwood, T.  
 N. Liverpool.  
 Suffield, W. Birmingham.  
 Taylor, T. Preston.  
 Thornton, W. Devonshire-street.  
 Torge, G. W. B. East India  
 Chambers, Leadenhall-street.  
 Town, F. Yalding, Kent.  
 Tupman, J. Great Russel-street,  
 Bloomsbury.  
 Turner, T. W. Brentford.  
 Turner, R. Liverpool.  
 Tweed, T. and R. Chingford  
 Mills, Essex.  
 Wadham, R. Poole.  
 Walter, A. and Stokes, J. B.  
 Bishops Wood, Gloucester-  
 shire.  
 Webster, T. Chedgrave, Norfolk.  
 White, H. Warminster.  
 Williams, W. G. Throgmorton-  
 street.  
 Willett, G. Owen's Row, I-ling-  
 ton.  
 Wood, W. Butley, Cheshire.  
 Woodgate, W. F. Tunbridge.  
 Wright, W. and J. Alderman-  
 bury.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Resulting from daily observations made on the southern verge of the Metropolis, from  
 June 24, to July 25, 1821.

	Maxi- mum.	Days.	Wind	Mini- mum.	Days.	Wind.	Mean.	Range	Greatest Variation in 24 hours	Days.
Barometer	31.16	3 July	NE.	29.60	30 June	SW.	30.06	1.56	0.60	89 June
Thermom.	73°	30 June	SW.	34°	4 July	NE.	Day 60.3° Night 42.7°	39°	33°	13 June

Prevailing Winds.  
 Number of days occupied by each } N. 5 NE. 6 E. 0 SE. 2 S. 6 SW. 4 W. 3 NW. 5

The total quantity of rain 2.67 inch

Character of the Clouds.  
 Number of days on which each description has occurred. } Cirrus. 12 Cirro-stratus. 7 Cumulus. 6 Cumulo-stratus. 12 Nimbus. 14

The hopes entertained of genial weather towards the close of the last month, were quickly dispelled; within a week, rain and cold winds set in with an unusual severity of



of effect. On the 1st instant, the Metropolis was suddenly overspread with tremendous darkness, accompanied with the heaviest rain, during an hour, we ever witnessed. Lightning and thunder also occurred during the tempest. After this the wind returned to the N. and NE., and intermitting rains of chilling cold, continued during two days. The ensuing week a degree of cold, unusual and alarming, even

in this unusually low temperature of the season. After this, the wind shifting to the W. and NW. the cold was moderated, but still remained uncomfortably chilly. It is worthy of remark, that to the northward and eastward of the metropolis, at distances from 200 to 300 miles, the temperature of the days has been *unusually* high, although that of the nights has been even more severe than our own.

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN JULY.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**T**HE fall in the money-value of all property and commodities, and the simultaneous attempt to collect the full interest of the public debt with a reduced circulation, being an impossibility, the utmost distress pervades every branch of industry particularly agriculture; and it has become almost as impracticable to pay the interest of mortgages from reduced rentals, as to meet any old money engagements at its reduced value by present payments at its increased value.

The returns of the taxes for the quarter ending the 5th of July, were £12,872,380, being £407,893 less than the corresponding quarter of last year. In truth the sinking fund is absorbed, the revenue is still diminishing, and no prospect exists now, as heretofore, that the debt can be reduced; on the contrary, the necessity for annual loans to pay the interest, adds every year to its amount, while the public means are diminished by a reduced circulation.

By the finance report before us, we observe that the total net REVENUE of the United Kingdom for 1820, was £57,304,651. and the LOANS £17,292,545. to meet an EXPENDITURE of £70,850,741. of which £30,077,175. is for interest of unredeemed war debts, which now amount to £801,563,311. The EXPORTS of the same year were £48,951,468. being five millions less than 1819, and five millions more than 1820, and the IMPORTS £32,442,443. The unfunded debt is £37,042,434.

The following was his Majesty's speech, delivered by commission, at the close of Parliament.

*"My Lords and Gentlemen,—*We have it in command from his Majesty to inform you, that the state of public business having enabled him to dispense with your attendance in parliament, he has determined to put an end to this session. His Majesty, however, cannot close it without expressing his satisfaction at the zeal and assi-

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duity with which you have prosecuted the laborious and important enquiries in which you have been engaged. He has observed, with particular pleasure, the facility with which the restoration of metallic currency has been effected, by the authority given to the Bank of England to commence its payments in cash at an earlier period than had been determined by the last parliament. His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that he continues to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

*"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—*We are commanded by his Majesty to return you his thanks for the provision you have made for the public service. Although the public expenditure has already undergone considerable reduction within the present year, his Majesty trusts he shall be enabled, by the continuance of peace and internal tranquillity, to make such further reductions as may satisfy the just expectations expressed by parliament. His Majesty has commanded us to assure you of the gratification which he has derived from the provision which you have made for his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.

*"My Lords, and Gentlemen,—*It is with the greatest satisfaction that his Majesty has observed the quiet and good order which continue to prevail in those parts of the country which were not long since in a state of agitation. His Majesty deeply laments the distress to which the agricultural interests, in many parts of the kingdom, are still subject.—It will be his Majesty's most anxious desire, by a strict attention to public economy, to do all that depends upon him for the relief of the country from its present difficulties; but you cannot fail to be sensible that the success of all efforts for this purpose will mainly depend upon the continuance of domestic tranquillity; and his Majesty confidently relies on your utmost exertions in your several counties, in enforcing obedience to the laws, and in promoting harmony and concord amongst all descriptions of his Majesty's subjects."

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The Lord Chancellor then prorogued Parliament till Thursday the 20th of September.

The semi-barbarous feudal pageant of a CORONATION took place on the 19th. In these days of illumination, when the law happily triumphs by habit, such a ceremony, in a constitutional sense, is wholly superfluous. It was as weakly as insolently pretended, that the employment afforded by the money taken from the public at large in the preparation of the shining baubles exhibited on this occasion, was a public benefit—as though those from whom the money was taken could not, with greater advantage, have spent their own money; and as though the taking the labour of a few cooks, triquet-makers, and embroiderers, compensated for the waste of two or three days productive labour of the industrious population of this metropolis, and nearly of the whole empire. In truth, such a ceremony, conducted as such ceremonies usually are, with puerile ostentation, and the most profuse expenditure, is not only below the average intelligence of the country, but incompatible with the state of the public finances, and the domestic distress which at this time pervades nearly every class of society.

We were among the spectators, and, though disposed to be gratified by superior works of art, and by all manifestations of public spirit, yet in this pageantry nothing was exhibited but glitter, which might have been exceeded in the 12th century; a too palpable feeling of self-gratification in ministers and other chief actors, beneath the masculine understanding; and a system of cunning management to give effect to the plaudits of dependants and partizans. About 5000 horse and foot soldiery, 500 constables, and 20 or 30 prize-fighters, occupied the chief stations, and excluded the public from the areas which surround the Abbey and the Hall; and a slip of at most 2000 persons obtained wretched standing between the end of Parliament-street and George-street. The other portions of the space were covered with galleries, let at extravagant rates; and the Abbey and the Hall were occupied by those who had *interest enough* to get seats. At the same time, nothing could be more orderly than the people, though it is suspected they added to their past offences, by loudly vociferating “Queen!—Queen!”

We give ministers credit for indulg-

ing the people where their voices were not likely to be troublesome, by causing all the theatres to be opened gratis, by the ascent of a balloon from the Park during the ceremony, and by exhibitions of fire-works and other shows in the evening. When the public finances can afford such concessions, we are glad to see them employed in adding to the hilarity of a virtuous and industrious people.

We have introduced a *fac simile* view of the subsequent Banquet, of which from 320 to 350 persons partook; but we have not room for a list of the costly viands, which consisted of a variety equal to 100lbs. weight, and two or three dozen of wine, per guest.

One feature of this ceremony deserves to be recorded. The Queen had asserted her right to be crowned also; and the question had been formally argued by Mr. Brougham, in a most able speech, before the Court of Claims, but rejected. She then demanded to be present: but this, also, being peremptorily refused, she announced her determination to demand admission; and, accordingly, at six in the morning, she presented herself at the western door of the Abbey, but was refused; she then proceeded to the Hall, but the gates were shut in her face; and afterwards proceeded on foot to the western door of the Abbey, with no better success. She then retired, amidst the enthusiastic plaudits of the assembled people, multitudes of whom followed her carriage, and wreaked their vengeance on various houses of ministers and courtiers, where they found illuminations prepared.

The determination to exclude this favourite lady from the ceremony having excited great public irritation, ministers were on the alert to counteract it, and hence thousands of soldiers were assembled in arms, the streets were barricadoed, and every precaution adopted against apprehended tumult. The whole passed off, however, without disturbance, or serious accident of any kind; and indeed, to those who consider such a pageant as necessary, nothing could be more imposing and gratifying. We are, perhaps, too Spartan in our views of such subjects, and too great friends of popular rights, to conceive that a constitutional king should undergo such a ceremony, except amid the unanimous plaudits of his freely assembled people. To our feeling, the entire affair savoured too much of those *Fêtes* in honour of the *Grand Monarque* in



in a neighbouring nation, where a *Fête* is too often received as a substitute for the essentials of good government. We disliked the appearance of so many military; and if the state of the public mind rendered them necessary, then the ceremony should have been deferred. The release of crown debtors and the pardon of political offenders, the admission of the Queen, some moderate steps towards reform, and some other concessions, more, perhaps, in name and spirit than in substance, would have rendered the people themselves the best guards of the ceremony.

## SPAIN.

The following is the patriotic speech of Ferdinand at the close of the Session of the Cortes on the 30th of June.

"Gentlemen Deputies,—I have already had once the satisfaction of presenting myself to this Congress, which, full of information, of patriotism, and virtues, has given in the present Legislature new proofs of its constant care for the public happiness. Its efforts to conclude and perfect our political regeneration have been, if possible, beyond my hopes, and the nation will be eternally indebted to it for the great and numerous measures which it has taken in the short space of its sittings, of which I proposed the prolongation for the term which our fundamental law admits, considering it, as it has been, conducive to the public good.

"In effect, the new organization of the army, so well adapted to the true end of its institution, is the work of the Congress. The decree respecting public instruction, divided into different classes of instruction, from the first letters to the highest degree of knowledge, will diffuse illumination and useful knowledge throughout all classes of the State; that of the reduction of tythes, by which the necessary endowment of the Clergy is preserved, the labourer is considerably relieved—thus encouraging agriculture, an inexhaustible source of our wealth; and, in fine, the system of Finance, which suppressing burdensome and useless imposts or means of raising money, has fixed public Revenues in contributions less heavy and already known to the Spanish people, and in new contributions conformable to the principles of the political Constitution of the Monarchy, and adopted with success by the most civilized nations; all these objects are alike the work of the Congress.

"I offer to the Cortes the expression of all my gratitude, for the zeal and wisdom that they have displayed in these measures of the highest importance to the State. The Government will not neglect any means for their execution, as its own dignity and the stability of the Constitutional System,

which I will cause scrupulously to be observed, requires.

"I also thank the Congress for the generosity with which it has provided for the wants and the dignity of my Royal Household and my family, as well as for the authorisation granted to the Government to have means for covering the more urgent public expences.

"Our relations of good understanding and friendship with other Powers have experienced no change since the opening of the Session; and I will seek to preserve them by all possible means which shall be worthy of the heroic nation which I am proud of ruling.

"I have made known to the Cortes my sentiments on the subject of the affairs of Naples and Piedmont. Some malevolent persons have wished to give to these events, with respect to Spain, an importance which they could in nowise have.

"The interior of the kingdom enjoys tranquillity; the only band of factious men, which has existed in small numbers, has been dispersed and defeated by means of the energetic dispositions of the Government, and the zeal of our troops. It is to be hoped that this ill success, and the amelioration of the public spirit, will cause enterprises so mad to be henceforward abandoned, impotent as they are to impede the majestic progress of our system.

"Agriculture, industry, arts, and sciences, already feel the ameliorations due to our constitutional system. All these sources of public prosperity will be further improved as soon as they experience the effects of the Decrees passed for their encouragement. But this is not the affair of a moment; the seed which is thrown into the earth does not produce its effect in one day. Commerce will prosper in proportion; and especially when the Cortes shall be able to give it aid, and that the Spanish nation shall have for its protection such a navy as it ought to have.

"I have seen with not less satisfaction, that the Cortes have turned their eyes towards the administration of justice, which they have strengthened by measures taken to this end.

"I will make all efforts to obtain the re-establishment of order in the provinces beyond sea; and my government, urged by the Cortes to take the measures which it may deem suitable for their happiness, taking into consideration the state of those countries, will do it without delay, and with all possible liberality. The Spaniards of both hemispheres must be convinced that I desire nothing so much as their happiness, founded on the integrity of the monarchy and an observance of the Constitution.

"If, as I doubt not, the next Cortes imitate the noble example of the present, in their respect, their attachment to the Throne,

Throne, and their love to the country, I shall promptly have the satisfaction to see consolidated, in all these points, the system which is the object of my wishes."

The President of the Cortes, in his reply, thanked the King for the convocation of the extraordinary Cortes. He observed, that "in the midst of their vast occupations, the Cortes limited by the constitution to a fixed time for the duration of the session, and in spite of the foresight of your Majesty in prolonging it, saw, Sire, that term approach without it being possible for them to terminate all the important affairs submitted to them, and the ship of the State floating between the hope of seeing its future destiny secured, and the fear that its new pilots should make it take an opposite direction."

#### PORTUGAL.

The King and his court returned from the Brazils on the 4th of July. His first act was to take an oath to preserve the new Constitution; while the Cortes on the occasion acted with a degree of firmness and consistency which has procured them the respect of all Europe. We hope, therefore, that the liberties of Spain and Portugal are beyond the reach of danger.

#### TURKEY.

The countries under this name continue to exhibit the same frightful picture of desolation and slaughter as were noticed in our two last numbers. It is a civil war of the few Mahomedan masters against the more numerous

Christian Greeks, which desolates not only European Turkey and Greece, but has extended to Asia Minor, where the fine city of Smyrna has been burnt by the Turks to avenge themselves of the Franks, who constituted its industrious and commercial population. In this case the interference of Russia and Austria has become desirable; but their mutual aggrandizement is dreaded, and the Greeks who fight for liberty, will gain nothing by passing from one despotism to another.

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

It is lamentable that human blood should continue to be shed in the Spanish provinces under the enlightened auspices of the Spanish Cortes. These legislators have yet it seems to learn that colonies are of no other use to a state than to extend undue influence and power of corruption, and that even commerce is improved by freedom. The Independents, however, proceed successfully, though subdivided, by the meliorations in Old Spain; and if the last accounts are to be credited, Mexico is likely to be raised into an independent republic: and as such, we predict that it will soon become the most important state on the globe. In the Caraccas success vacillates; and in Peru the Chilian army still keeps the field, apparently in the hope of wearing down the royalists without a battle.

### INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON. *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

#### CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

June 21. **L**AUDABLE exertions have been made by Mr. Sheriff Waithman to correct the abuses that prevail in special juries. At a Court of Common Council held this day, it was ordered that new lists should be made of the persons qualified to serve in London.

July 2d. This day, W. Floyer, esq. a magistrate of Staffordshire, for an alleged libel, was sentenced to be imprisoned 3 months, to pay a fine of 1000*l.*, and to find sureties for 5 years.

— 5. Aldermen Garrett and Venables elected sheriffs for London and Middlesex.

— The Queen's claim to be crowned was heard before the Privy Council. The arguments of Messrs. Brougham and Denman were founded on an immemorial custom; the common law, the law of Parliament, the coronation of Kings, &c. resting only upon usage. On the 7th, the Attorney General replied. On the 10th. an answer in the negative was given.

July 5. Official account of the Revenue for the quarter ended this day:

Customs	£1,898,699
Excise	6,298,810
Stamps	1,518,493
Post Office	318,000
Assessed Taxes	2,328,040
Land Tax	445,366
Miscellaneous	64,972

£12,872,380

decrease in the Quarter's-  
Revenue

407,893

making a deficiency within the year, of £1,928,730. and leaving the consolidated fund minus £10,446,787.

— A committee of the House of Commons resolved "that it is expedient to permit his Majesty's subjects to carry on trade directly and circuitously, between any ports within the limits of the East India Company's charter, except the dominions of the Emperor of China, and between any ports beyond the limits of the said charter,



charter, belonging to any state or countries in amity with his Majesty."

July 5. The late ex-sheriff, Mr. Parkins, brought a charge of illegal conspiracy against the Bridge-street Association, before the Lord Mayor Thorpe, which was discharged for want of evidence to bring the crime home to the parties.

— 6. The Judges at Westminster decided that the 4th of Geo. II. cap. 7. which speaks of juries *generally*, does not apply to special juries; a decision which unhappily leaves it open to particular men to derive an income by serving *constantly* on special juries, a practice which, if continued, must prove fatal to the purity and independence of juries, and consequently to trial by jury, the best bulwark of our public liberties. The words of the act are, "No person shall be returned or summoned to serve as a juror at *Nisi Prius* in Middlesex, who has been returned or summoned in the two terms or vacations next preceding." How this excludes *special* jurors from its operation, we are at a loss to conceive; but the question is of vital importance, if it ought to be considered as a question.

— 18. An indictment for extorting money, &c., found by the Grand Jury at the Old Bailey, against Sir John Sewell, one Murray, Sharpe, and others, said to have combined, under pretence of preserving our glorious constitution.

— 19. The Coronation of George IV. at Westminster, when, after a grand procession, 320 public characters dined in the Westminster Hall. The same event celebrated in every part of the kingdom.

— 23. The first indictment which had been obtained by the Bridge-street Conspiracy, tried in the case of Miss Carlisle, when, as the jury in nineteen hours had not agreed on their verdict, they were discharged without coming to a decision, by the mutual consent of the counsel. Mr. COOPER, of Norwich, made his debut for the defendant, on this occasion, in a speech which affords the highest promise of a brilliant career in his profession.

The value of merchandize from the free traders of Great Britain to India, which amounted, in 1815, to 870,117l., had increased, in 1819, to 3,052,741l. This appears from an official statement lately laid before the House of Commons.

From the year 1814, the number of acres under hop cultivation in England, has been regularly on the increase. In 1814, 40,571 acres; in 1820, 50,148 acres.

Value of cloth of all sorts, blankets, carpets, hosiery and woollen yarn, exported in the following years:

1815 . . £10,200,227	1818 . . £9,047,960
1816 . . 8,400,538	1819 . . 6,899,691
1817 . . 7,958,927	1820 . . 6,279,164

Population of Mary-le-bone parish.—Inhabitants, 96,040; inhabited houses, 10,065. Increase of the former, 20,606, of the latter 1689.

#### MARRIED.

G. Thornton, esq. of the Grenadier Guards, to Susannah, daughter of the late J. Dixon, esq. of Cecil Lodge.

J. Campbell, esq. to Louisa, daughter of J. Shuttleworth, esq. of Ilford, Essex.

T. Dunbar, esq. second son of the late Sir George D. baronet, to Miss Trickey, of Upper Charlotte Street.

Captain Evelyn, only son of J. E. esq. of Wootton, Surrey, to Miss M. Dawson, of New Forest, Tipperary.

H. Jessop, esq. of Clifford's Inn, to Miss Good, daughter of W.G. esq. of Brompton.

C. Austin, esq. of Luton, Bedfordshire, to Agnes, daughter of the late J. Addington, esq. of Barnet.

W. J. Pocock, esq. second son of the late N. P. esq. of Great George-street, Westminster, to Anne, only daughter of T. Wilson, esq. of Maidenhead.

At Bow, J. Julin, esq. to Amelia second daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Lindsay.

The Rev. C. A. L'Oste, to Catherine daughter of the late Rev. C. Atkinson.

J. Jolly, esq. of Upper Belgrave Place, Pimlico, to Miss Braysher, of Dulwich.

R. Limond, esq. surgeon, to Catherine, daughter of R. Simpson, esq. of York Place.

O. Markham, esq. Comptroller of the Barrack Department, to Miss Jewis, daughter of the late Capt. J.

H. Tennant, esq. barrister, of Lincoln's Inn, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of G. R. Roupel, esq. of Great Ormond Street.

Spencer Percival, esq. eldest son of the late Right Hon. S. P. to A. Eliza, youngest daughter of the late General Macleod.

The Rev. E. Williams, of St. George's, Hanover Square, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late J. Charrington, esq.

T. Gordon, esq. of Islington, to Sarah, fourth daughter of the late W. Oakley esq.

Mr. E. Chase, of Luton, to Sarah, daughter of R. Pearce, esq. of Pimlico.

J. Holmes, esq. of Montague-street, to Miss Roberts, of Harrow Weald.

C. Pepys, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to C. Elizabeth, second daughter of W. Wingfield, esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

At Greenwich, the Rev. W. Jones, to Sarah, only daughter of T. Lynne, esq.

R. Rickards, esq. of Chiswell-street to Rebecca, second daughter of the late Mr. W. Reid of Bristol.

Col. H. Baillie, of Mortimer-street, Cavendish Square, to Mary, daughter of the late T. S. esq. of Castleton Hall, Lancashire.

Lieut. Col. Lewis, eldest son of C. L. esq. of St. Pierre, Monmouthshire, to Jane, third daughter of the late D. Bucknal, esq.

DIED

## DIED.

At Pentonville, *J. Thetford*, esq. a principal clerk in the Bank of England upwards of 36 years.

In Lower Brook-street, 85, *T. Boddington*, esq. an eminent merchant and Bank director.

In his 81st year, *W. Nettleship*, esq. of Gower-street, Bedford Square.

In Blackheath Road, Greenwich, *Sarah*, wife of Major Benwell.

In Duke-street, Westminster, in his 22d year, *Edmund*, eldest son of E. Smith, esq.

In Warwick-street, 77, *T. H. Littler*, esq.

In Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, *the lady* of Lieut. General Merrick, of Cheltenham.

At Sanderstead, Surrey, the Rev. *A. Wigsell*.

At Croydon, Mrs. *M. Chatfield*, relict of the late W. C. esq.

At Cobham, *T. Nisbitt*, jun. esq.

*Elizabeth*, wife of the Rev. J. Rogers, of Frensham, Surrey.

At Greenwich, in her 35th year, *Caroline*, wife of W. Ellis, esq.

In Bevis Marks, St. Mary Axe, 74, *D. J. De Castro*, esq. an eminent merchant.

*H. Powell*, esq. treasurer of St. Bartholemew's Hospital.

Mrs. *C. Briand*, 62, of St. Paul's Chain, Doctors' Commons.

In Highbury Place, 35, *Esther*, wife of T. French, esq. of Skinner-street.

At Brompton, *Rachael*, eldest daughter of the late J. Falconer, esq. of Bombay.

At Lambeth, Mrs. *M. C. Ash*, relict of the late Rev. S. A. and eldest daughter of the late Z. Bailey, esq. of Bath.

At the London Coffee House, in his 85th year, *Sir Watkin Lewes*, Senior Alderman and Father of the city; Sheriff in 1772; Lord Mayor in 1779; and several times elected for the city in the popular interest which he deserted. He passed the last 25 years chiefly in the rules of the King's Bench and Fleet, owing to the law's delay, and the knavery of its agents.

At Walworth, Mr. *G. Dowse*, of Cheapside.

At Camberwell, in his 79th year, the Rev. *W. Smith*, A.M.

At Pinner Grove, Middlesex, in his 75th year, *Sir F. Milman*, bart. M.D. and F.R.S.

In Chelsea Hospital, 76, *T. Keate*, esq. late Surgeon General to the army, and a man of extraordinary talents in his profession.

*G. Burn*, esq. of Great Alie-street, Goodman's Fields.

By suicide, aged 52, *C. Thompson*, esq. Master in Chancery. He has left a wife and family.

In his 75th year, Lieut. General *Robert Nicholson*, of the East India Company's service.

27, *William*, fourth son of R. Vincent, esq. of South Mimms.

At Bookham Grove, Surrey, in her 53d year, the Hon. *Catherine Dawney*, sister of Lord Viscount Downe.

In Cleveland Row, *Sir J. W. Compton*, late Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court at Barbadoes.

Of wounds received from some of the Foot Guards in celebrating the anniversary of Waterloo, *William Cogle*, paper hanger, in Orchard-street, Westminster. Coroner's Inquest, wilful murder against James MacCarthy, a drummer, and four others. Several other individuals were wounded. Five of the rioters have since been tried for the murder, when two were convicted of manslaughter, and three acquitted.

At Hoxton, 60, of apoplexy in bed, *Sir Jonathan Miles*, proprietor of a celebrated house for lunatics, and sheriff of London, 1806-7.

At Dr. Williams's Library, Redcross-street, 68, the Rev. *Thomas Morgan*, the much respected librarian of that institution, colleague of Dr. Aikin in the Biographical Dictionary, formerly writer of the literary department of the New Annual Register, and author and editor of many other works of respectability. He was a man of retired habits and character, and much esteemed by an extensive circle.

At Clapham Common, 65, *Richard Rothwell*, esq. Alderman of the Ward of Cheap, and Sheriff in the past year. He was a political partisan without sufficient intelligence; and rendered himself conspicuous by presiding at a meeting which applauded the massacre at Manchester, and by becoming treasurer to the disgraceful association against the liberty of the press, held in Bridge street.

At Leige, 56, *James Tatlock*, esq. brother-in-law to the late Ald. Combe, formerly an eminent silk-broker of London, and often distinguished for his energetic patriotism at the Common Halls of the Livery of London.

[The late Abel Worth, esq. of Devonshire, has left 2,500l. to the London Hospital, Whitechapel; 2000l. to the Hospital for Deaf and Dumb, Kent Road; 2000l. to the Asylum for the Blind, in St. George's Fields; 2000l. to the Society for relief of prisoners confined for small debts; and 1000l. to the Westminster Asylum.]

## ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. H. Gwyther, A.B. late curate of St. Mary's Chapel, Birmingham, to the vicarage of Yardley, Worcestershire.

The Rev. J. V. Stewart, to the rectory of Gilstone, Herts.

The Rev. A. H. Kenny, D.D. to the rectory of St. Olave's, Southwark.

The Rev. T. Garbett, to be a minor canon in Peterborough Cathedral.

The Rev. J. Blackburn, to the rectory of Romald Kirk.

The



The Rev. H. Bishop, M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the vicarage of Cretingham, in Suffolk.

The Rev. J. Case, A.M. of Jesus College, Cambridge, to the rectory of Quarrington in Lincolnshire.

The Rev. W. Gee, D.D. fellow and tutor of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, to the rectory of Week St. Mary, Cornwall.

The Rev. J. C. White, M.A. fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, to the rectory of Rawreth, Essex.

The Hon. H. Townsend, A.M. to the consolidated rectories of Brome and Oakley, Suffolk.

The Rev. Mr. Dent, to the living of Cockerham, in Lancashire.

The Rev. C. B. Smith, to the perpetual curacy of Wingfield, Suffolk.

The Rev. E. Heawood, A. M. to be master of the grammar school, at Dartford.

The Rev. R. Forest, senior vicar choral, to be sub-chanter of York cathedral.

The Rev. J. Richardson, one of the vicars choral, to be lecturer at York castle.

The Rev. J. Hallewell, fellow of Christ's College, to be lecturer of Great St. Andrew's parish, Cambridge.

The Rev. G. Chard, of Winchester, to the vicarage of Blandford, Dorset.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

*With all the Marriages and Deaths.*

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**POPULATION.**—Durham. Males, 4374. Females, 5250. Increase, 2861.—Stockton. Males, 2304. Females, 2702. Increase, 777.—Hexham. Males, 1801. Females, 2314. Houses, 528.—Morpeth. Males, 1576. Females, 1839. Decrease, 14.

St. Andrew's Parish, Newcastle—the returns for which were not completed in our last—Total, 7231.

The iron bar bridge lately erected over the Tweed, near Paxton Ford, six miles above Berwick, proves so advantageous to the country, that the trustees have voted 1000 guineas to the builder, Captain Brown, above his estimate. The Captain is far advanced in the erection of a suspension-pier, on a similar principle, west of Newhaven, near Edinburgh. This is to extend 700 feet into the sea, and will admit of steam-vessels and other craft coming along-side at low water.

**Married.]** J. Grey, Esq. of Berrington, to Miss E. Ormond, of Berwick.—Mr. C. Spence, solicitor, of Edinburgh, to Isabella, daughter of the late Mr. Mordue, of Wallsend.—At Alnwick, Mr. A. Hutton, merchant, to Miss E. Duke, of Gateshead.—At Sunderland, Mr. H. Winder, shipwright, to Miss D. Howe.—At Newcastle, Mr. P. Glenton, surgeon, to Miss Metcalf, of French Hall.

**Died.]** At Newcastle, aged 28, Mrs. H. Miller.—Mr. G. Humble, 82.—Mr. W. Wallace, 66, agent for Mr. Nichol, Dowgate Wharf, London.

At Stockton, 76, Mr. R. Ware, shipowner.

At Sunderland, 29, Mrs. Alice Stubbs.—Marianne, daughter of the late Mr. T. Reed, shipowner, 24.

At Berwick, 21, Mr. T. Landles.

At Tynemouth, Mrs. S. Martineau, wife of Capt. J. M.

At North Shields, 32, Mr. R. Scott, master mariner.

### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

**Population.**—Kendal, including Kirkland, 10,366.—Increase, 1607.

Annan.—In the parish, 4486.—Increase, 1145. Within the Royalty, 3229.—Increase of Males, within the Royalty, 1548; of Females, 1681.

Whitehaven.—Males, 7847.—Females, 8813.—Increase, 3293.

Longtown.—Total, 1663.—Increase, 249.

Arthuret, 2953.—Increase, 260.

Kirk Andrews, 516.—Increase, 108.

**Married.]** W. Lawson, Esq. of Baayton House to Caroline, third daughter of Sir J. Graham, bart. of Netherby.—At Brampton, N. Burnett, esq. of Black Hedley, Northumberland, to Miss Isabella Bell.—At Carlisle, Mr. G. Brown, to Miss C. Threlkeld.—At Annan, Mr. J. Pool, jun. to Miss Hope.

**Died.]** At Carlisle, 30, Mr. J. Strong, grocer.—Mrs. M. Hind, 56.—Mrs. Gibson, innkeeper, 53.

At Kendal, Mrs. E. Philipson, 42.

At Whitehaven, 44, Mr. J. Gowan, blockmaker.

At Maryport, advanced in years, Mr. W. Donaldson.—Mrs. M. Bell, widow, 33.—Mrs. M. Bank, 68.

At Workington, in his 96th year, W. Watts, Esq.—Mr. T. Nicholson, innkeeper.

At Underbank, near Alston, 34, B. Hodgson, esq.

At Annan, 29, Mr. A. N. Forest, late of the Asia. R.N.

At Houghton, near Carlisle, 24, Judith, third daughter of Mr. J. Bowes.

### YORKSHIRE.

**Population.**—Town of Hull. Males, 17498. Females, 21358. Increase, 5912.—Northallerton. Males, 1295. Females 1328. Increase, 389.

OUT

## OUT TOWNSHIPS OF LEEDS.

	INDIVIDUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Increase.
Armley .....	2134	2139	1332
Beeston .....	829	841	776
Bramley .....	2457	2459	1434
Hunslet .....	4033	4138	1778
Holbeck .....	3533	3618	2027
Headingley with Burley..	1024	1130	584
Farnley .....	667	665	268
Potternewton .....	307	365	101
Chapel-Allerton .....	819	859	316
Wortley .....	1567	1559	790
	17370	17773	9406

Population of Leeds in 1811, 35951—of the out-townships, 26583. Present population of the town, 48603—of the out-townships, 35251. Increase, 22059 upon the whole borough.

Sheffield. — Total, 65000. Increase, 12000.

Attercliffe-cum-Darnell, in Sheffield Parish, 3161. Increase, 488.

Coals brought to the Port of Hull, from June 24, 1820, to June 24, 1821, in vessels, 1351, containing chaldrons, 40882; waggon, 24607; coal porters employed, 336.

Plans are agreed upon for the erection of three new churches in Leeds; estimated expence of each, £10,000.

*Married.*] At Whitby, J. Cooke, Esq. of Hart Hall, Glazedale, to Mrs. Merry, widow.—At York, Capt. J. Leatham, of the Helmsley London trader, to the eldest daughter of Mr. Bromley, coal merchant.—The Rev. W. O. Pym, of Guernsey, to Alice, only daughter of W. Robson, esq. of Skenton House.—At Pickering, Mr. J. Flower, of Malton, to Miss E. Harrison, daughter of the late Mr. J. H. surgeon.—At Hollymin, Holderness, R. Lacy, esq. to Miss E. Barker.—Mr. W. Wilby, merchant, of Oporto, to Miss Wilby, of Dewsbury Moor.—Mr. J. Smith, 4th son of J. S. esq. of Wildon Grange, to the only daughter of R. Dickinson, esq. of Marton-cum-Grafton.—At Sheffield, A. J. Knight, M.D., to the third daughter of the late T. Smith. Esq. of Dunston Hall, Derbyshire.—Mr. Creswick, silver-plater, to Marianne, daughter of the late N. Asley, esq. of Botlington, Cheshire.—At Hull, the Rev. J. Thompson, to Jane, daughter of the late

T. Hall, esq. merchant.—The Rev. Dr. Hartley, of Bingley, to Miss Hudson, daughter of the Rev. R. H. of Hipperholme, near Halifax.

*Died.*] At York, Mrs. G. Lloyd, wife of G. L. esq. of Clifton, and daughter of Col. Maclean, of the Isle of Col.—Mrs. A. Cattley, wife of Mr. T. C. ruff-merchant.

At Hull, 30, Mr. B. Barnard, silversmith and navy agent.—Mrs. Locking, 69.—Aged about 50, Mr. Is. Webster, comedian.—Mrs. A. Stickney, 71.

At Leeds, in her 38th year, of apoplexy, Mary, wife of Mr. R. Hick, wine-merchant.—At Sheffield, 26, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. H. Froggat.—Mr. W. Longden.—Mr. J. Stacey, cutler, 56.

At Doncaster, 81, Mrs. Gibson, relict of the late Rev. Josh. G. 20 years curate of Epworth, in the isle of Axholme.

At Burlington, 79, Mr. J. Cook, grocer.

At Great Driffield, 63, Mr. T. Atkinson.

At Wakefield, at his brother's house, E. Hitchon, esq. of London.

At Pontefract, 17, William, youngest son of Mr. Higgins.

At Burlington Quay, in her 51st year, Mrs. R. Spink, widow.

At Easingwold, at an advanced age, W. Lockwood, esq. formerly an eminent solicitor.

At Swanland, Mrs. Westerdale.

At Rotterdam, Adriana, wife of J. C. Jung, esq. and only sister of J. C. Cankrien, esq. of Hull.

Suddenly, in her 42d year, after giving birth to her 11th child, Mrs. Mann, of Spen, second daughter of the late Mr. Longden, of Sheffield.

Aged 65, the Rev. J. Preston, of Flasby Hall.—At Thornton House, near Northallerton, the wife of T. Bramley. esq.

C. Gould, Esq. brother of T. G. esq. of Poppleton, near York.

## LANCASHIRE.

Manchester.—The population for the Township alone, in our last number—inhabited Houses, 16653. Uninhabited do. 604. Building, 116.

Salford, 25500.—Chorlton Row, 12000.—Ardwick, 3500.—Hulme, 4324. These, added to the township, make the aggregate population upwards of 153,000.

Spotland, Rochdale. — Males, 6771. Females, 6682.

Wardleworth, Rochdale.—Males, 3173. Females, 3278.

West Derby, 6304. Increase, 2586.

Preston, 24627. Increase since 1811, 7562.—Great and Little Bolton, 31295. Increase, 7175.—Wigan—Males, 8581. Females, 9135. Total, 17716. Increase, 3656.—Warrinton. Males, 9391. Females, 7178. Total, 13570. Increase, 1832. Oldham. Males, 10730. Females, 10932. Total, 21662. Increase, 4972. Blackburn



burn—Males, 10426. Females, 11514. Total, 21940. Increase, 6857.—Leyland, Males, 1559. Females, 1614. Total, 3173. Increase, 527.—Lancaster—Males, 4737. Females, 5407. Total, 10144. Increase, 897.—Houghton, near Preston—Males, 1048. Females, 1063. Total, 2111. Increase, 413.—Walton-le-dale—Males, 2763. Females, 2977. Total, 5740. Increase 779.—Clitheroe, 3213. Increase, 15131.—Shevington—Males, 419. Females, 417. Total, 836. Increase, 110.—Adlington, 1043. Increase, 403. Anderton, Males, 216. Females, 216. Total, 432. Increase, 24.—Heath Charnock—Males, 423. Females, 400. Total, 823. Increase, 267. Hesketh-with-Becconsal—Males, 240. Females, 228. Total, 468. Increase, 121.—Heapy—Males, 271. Females, 259. Total, 530. Increase, 102.—Welsh Whittle—Males, 76. Females, 75. Total, 151. Increase, 7.—Tarleton, Males, 1616. Females, 1281. Total, 2897. Increase, 1666. In the last township there are 2 females above 90.

Township of Bury—Males, 5191. Females, 5392. Total Increase, 10583. Houses, 1934.

The Dock Accounts report, that 534 ships, or 34815 tons more entered the port of Liverpool last year, than in the previous one.

A charitable institution was established, June 20, at Preston, the object of which is, the reception and reform of persons liberated from penal confinement in the gaols within the county.

*Married.*] At Haslingden, Mr. Stansfield, surgeon, to Miss Sale.—At Liverpool, Mr. W. Allinson, to Miss Barnes, daughter of Mr. B. surgeon.—Master C. Scott, of Darwin, aged 18, to Mrs. E. Clift, of Blakely, aged 45.—Colonel H. Bailey, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late T. Smith, esq. of Castleton Hall.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, Virginia, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Gabriel, of 3d Dragoon Guards.—Mrs. A. Latimer, 36, of Brownlow Hill.—In his 40th year, W. Murray, esq.—Mr. W. Wain, merchant, 60.—Ann, wife of Mr. J. Handford, music master.—O. Ellis, esq. late of Holywell.

At Manchester, 55, Mrs. Taylor, relict of the late Mr. T. T. draper.—Mr. G. Taylor, 38.—Mrs. Fazakerley.—Mrs. M. Shawcross.—Mr. T. Hough, letter-press printer.—Mr. Worthington, of the firm of Gilbert and Worthington, carriers, of Stourport, Worcestershire.—T. Touchett, esq.—The eldest daughter of Mr. J. Law, solicitor, 18.

At Preston, by apoplexy, 52, Mrs. S. Harrison, of the Society of Friends.—Mrs. Rigg, 61.

At Bury, in his 47th year, Mr. Jardine, woollen-manufacturer.

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At Heversham, 72, G. Backhouse, esq. formerly of Liverpool.

At Ashton-under-Lyne, 67, Mrs. S. Lees, relict of the late Mr. J. L. surgeon.

In his 74th year, E. Thornton, Esq. of Whittington Hall.

In her 80th year, Mrs. G. Winter, of Stocks.—At Knot Mill, 32, of a decline, Mr. J. Fryer.—In London, Esther, wife of T. French, esq. and daughter of the late Mr. W. Newby, of Toxteth Park.

In consequence of a fall from his horse the preceding night, Mr. R. Bond, hat manufacturer, of Denton.

On the 23d of April, on board the Orient, on his passage to join the East India Company's artillery at Madras, Mr. J. T. Hardonau, eldest son of Mr. H. of Windsor, near Manchester.

#### CHESHIRE.

The very ancient structure of the Lamb Row, in Chester, has yielded to the hand of time. The roof and timbers fell into the street, but no person was hurt.

Population.—Altrincham—Males, 1120.—Females, 1182.—Increase, 270.

Mottram—Males, 962.—Females, 982.—Increase, 498.

Duckingfield—Total, 5000.—Increase, 1947.

Township of Hyde, in Stockport Parish.—Males, 1646.—Females, 1707.—Increase, 1547.

Some very rich veins of excellent lead ore have been lately discovered at Oakland.

*Married.*] J. Hulley, Esq. of the One House, near Macclesfield, to Ellen, only child of the late A. Bostock, esq. of Stockport.—At Knutsford, Mr. Lake, of Stockport, to Ann, third daughter of T. Hope, esq.—At Mucklestone, Mr. G. Downes, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss A. Robinson.

*Died.*] At Chester, in his 58th year, Mr. Alderman Bradford. Posthumous compliments are often of little value, but in giving testimony to the excellent character of this gentleman, we can hardly overrate his merits.

At Macclesfield, in his 41st year, Mr. G. Garnett, surgeon.

At Malpas, 87, Miss S. Rowe.

At Holyhead, Mrs. Hughes.

In London, aged 70, M. Taylor, esq. of Chester.—In his 84th year, J. Owen, esq. of Ruthin, or its vicinity.—At Mold, 85, Captain J. Martin, who had served in the army 69 years and upwards.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

Derby. Population 17,423; Increase 4,380; viz. Males 2,293; Females 2,087.—Increase of Families 799. Increase of Houses 907.

*Married.*] Rev. C. Williams, rector of Cubley, to Charlotte 2d daughter of the

M

Rev.

Rev. Wm. Roberts, of Eton college.—Mr. N. Holmes, of London, to Harriet, only daughter of the late N. Edwards, esq. of Derby.—J. Dixon, esq. nephew of the late J. D. esq. of Whittington, to Miss Haywood, of Birmingham.

*Died.*] At Derby, Frances, widow of the late A. Parkyn, esq. and only sister of Sir J. Borlase Warren, Bart.—In the prime of life, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. W. Harrison.

At Belper, 24, Mr. G. Webster.

At Brailsford, 34, Mr. E. Salt, late of Risley Park.

At Chesterfield, in her 21st year, Mrs. Elam, wife of J. E. esq. a lady much esteemed for her many benevolent qualities; her fortitude in extreme suffering was exemplary.

At Walton-upon-Trent, Mrs. Newbold.—Mr. J. Tunncliffe, jun. 46.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

**POPULATION**—Southwell. Inhab. Houses 575, Families 610, Houses building 2, Uninhabited 16, Agricultural Families 176, Manufacturing Families 279, other Families 155, Males 1481, Females 1570.—Arnold—Males 1744, Females 1828; in 1811, Males 1460, Females 1582; Increase 530. Calverton—Increase 136.

*Married.*] At Newark, Mr. W. Walkington, principal clerk in the banking-house of Messrs. Hardy and Co. Grantham, to Miss A. Pepper, only daughter of T. P. gent.—At Beeston, J. Lomas, gent. to Mrs. Woodward, widow.—At Mansfield, Mr. J. Beard, to Miss Woolley.—At Edwinstone, Mr. J. Amos, to Miss M. Amos, of Clipstone.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, 35, Mr. J. Major, cheesemonger.

At Newark, 69, Mr. E. Brammer.

At Mansfield, 45, Miss Curtis.

At Ollerton, suddenly, Mr. C. Rhodes, cornfactor, 72.

At Balderton, near Newark, J. Cousins, esq.

At Wilford, 27, James, eldest son of J. Cox, esq.

At his seat, Stamford Hall, in his 76th year, C. V. B. Dashwood, esq. an acting magistrate of the county, and high sheriff in 1780. His warm and generous feelings endeared him to his domestics and tenants.

Caroline, youngest daughter of J. N. Martin, esq. of Woollaton.—W. Boulton, esq. of Ruddington, 60.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

A jetty has been lately built on the west side of Barton Harbour, five feet in height, and projecting into the Humber 200 yards from the shore.

*Married.*] The Rev. W. A. Hammond, rector of Kerby cum Asgarby, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sir T. Rich, bart. of Sunning, Berks.—At Market Rasen, Mr. J.

Cumstone, surgeon, to Miss Eliz. Clarke.—

The Rev. J. Brewster, vicar of Laughton, &c. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of G. F. Lockley, esq. of Half Moon-street, London.—The Rev. T. Skipworth, of Belton, to Ann H. daughter of G. Capes, esq. of Epworth.—At Spilsby, Lieut. J. L. Harrison, of the 3d West York Militia, to Anne, daughter of Mr. T. Stanley, merchant, formerly of Hull.

*Died.*] At Brigg, Mrs. Spring, wife of Mr. J. S. publican.

At Hull, Mrs. Wood, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Greenwood, of Inmingham.—Mr. J. Dudding, late of Barton-upon-Humber.

At Laceby, near Grimsby, the Rev. G. Gray, vicar of Aylsby and Martin.

At North Somercotes, near Louth, 78, the Rev. W. Meyers.—At Great Limber, near Caistor, 78, Mrs. Cortis, mother of Capt. C. Hamburgh trader, of Hull.

The Rev. J. Colebank, of Sutterton, formerly curate of Algarkirk and Fosdyke.—The Rev. W. Beecher, prebendary of Southwell, and rector of Waltham, in this county.—The Rev. T. H. Wayett, D.D. vicar of Pinchbeck, near Spalding.

#### LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

**POPULATION**—St. Mary's Parish, Leicester—Males 2539, Females 2861; Total Increase 1321. Total of the different Parishes 30,254. Increase 7135. Ashby de la Zouch—Total 3993; Increase 836.

*Married.*] J. B. Humphrey, Esq. of Kibworth Horcourt, to Charlotte, 3d daughter of the Rev. J. Costobadie, rector of Wensley, Yorkshire.—At Harboro', the Rev. J. Cook, to Miss Gee.—The Rev. G. Gordon, M. A. rector of Hambleton, Rutland, to Catharine, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Staunton, of Staunton Hall, Nottingham.—Mr. W. Atkins, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Tibbald, both of Earl Shilton.—At Loughboro', Mr. G. Fowler, of the King's Head Inn, to Dorothy, daughter of the late Mr. M. Hopkinson.

*Died.*] At Leicester, suddenly, 32, Mr. J. Healey.—Mrs. Joyce, relict of the late Mr. J. surgeon.—Mr. Valentine, publican.—Mrs. Ford, 74.—Mrs. Lakin, widow, 59.—Mr. Spencer, maltster, 70.—In her 84th year, Mrs. N. Needham.—At Oakham, 67, Mary, relict of the late Rev. Edw. Healey, rector of Patrington, in Holderness.

At Market Harboro', Mrs. Clipsham, widow, 57.—Mr. J. Fox, 50.

At Medbourne, 82, R. Stanley, esq.

At Hinckley, 32, Mrs. J. Simpson.—Mrs. Reeve, 88.

At Uppingham, advanced in years, Mr. R. Hill.

W. Burton, gent. of Great Glen.—At South Croxton, in her 95th year, Mrs. A. Mowbray.

In his 73d year, Mr. Shepherd, of Ryall, Rutland.—At Markfield, Mr. J. Bacon.

At



At Loughboro', rather suddenly, 84, Mr. Tanstwell.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. J. B. Kirkland, surgeon.—Suddenly, Mr. J. Sherwin, 40.

At Melton Mowbray, 34, Mr. J. Digby, clerk to Messrs. Deacon and Co.

Mr. Clark, of Houghton on the Hill.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] E. J. Birch, esq. of Fradswell Hall, to Mary, youngest daughter of J. Spode, esq. of the Mount.—At Burslem, Mr. Abraham, chemist, &c. to Miss A. Brownsword, a preacher among the Primitive Methodists.—At Mucklestone, Mr. J. Downes, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss A. Robinson.

*Died.*] At Lichfield, 81, Mrs. Falconer, relict of the late Rev. J. Falconer, D.D. and canon residentiary of the cathedral.

At Huntington, Mrs. H. Harding.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Coventry, W. Freeman, esq. of Brandon Mills, to Miss Carter.—The Rev. S. G. Seagrave, vicar of Tysoe, in this county, to Miss H. Tooke, of St. John's, near Wakefield.—At Birmingham, Mr. J. Caswell, to Miss M. Howell.—Mr. W. Bolus, of Kentish Town, London, to Miss Anne Flint, of Digbeth.—Mr. J. Mushen, to Miss Martha Owen, both of Birmingham.

*Died.*] At Warwick, in his 47th year, Mr. W. Perkins.

At Birmingham, without any previous illness, Mr. B. J. Hughes.—Aged 41, Capt. J. Wood, late of the 22d Light Dragoons.—Mrs. E. Wood, of St. George's Tavern, 57.—Mr. J. Mears, 40.—Mrs. A. Crompton, 68.

At Nuneaton, 64, Mr. T. Ashbourne, formerly of Croxton, Leicestershire.

At Norwich, Mr. J. Rawson, late an eminent gun-maker, in Birmingham.

Mr. E. Fisher, coal-merchant, of the Sand Pitts.

## SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] Sir J. T. Jones, bart. of Stanley Hall, to E. Walwyn, daughter of the late J. Macnamara, esq. of St. Christopher's.—At Shifnal, J. E. Goodhart, esq. to Alice, daughter of L. Pingo, esq.—The Rev. C. Leicester, rector of Westbury, to the eldest daughter of R. Topp, esq. of Whitton Hall.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. E. Scoltock.—Mrs. Parry.

At Bridgnorth, Capt. J. Smith, of the Bombay 11th regiment of Native Infantry.—R. Baker, esq. alderman and magistrate for the county.

At Caynton, Mr. W. Yale.

Miss Griffiths, of Castle-terrace, formerly of Preston, near Shrewsbury.

The Rev. D. Evans, vicar of Ruyton, and of the eleven towns.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] J. Brown, esq. of Hall-court, Bishops Frome, to Miss Morris, of Broom Yard.—At Evesham, Mr. J. Worthington, of Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, to C. E. Cheek, third daughter of J. M. C. esq.—Mr. W. Clapp, of Exeter, to Miss M. Cooke, of Oakfield House, Moseley, in this county.

*Died.*] At Broomsgrove, in her 41st year, Mrs. S. Holyoake.

At the house of his daughter, Mrs. Palmer, near Feckenham, Mr. J. Read, 72, farmer, late of Upper Arley.

J. Worthington, esq. of Moorhill House.

The Rev. T. Blackhall, vicar of Tardebig.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Hereford,—Spring, of pugilistic celebrity, to Miss E. Griffiths.—At Morton Lugg, near Hereford, Mr. R. Sheldon, of Grove House Academy, to Marianne, daughter of the late S. E. Goolden, gent.

*Died.*] At Hereford, 51, Mr. T. Ravenhill. He was on the eve of marriage, when suddenly seized with the disease which hurried him to his grave.

At Little Thinghill, Mrs. Pugh.

At Eyewood, H. Greene, esq.

On the 24th of November, at Arcot, East Indies, aged 30, E. Woodhouse, esq. lieut. and adjutant in the 5th Native Infantry on the Madras Establishment, and eldest son of E. W. esq. of Leominster.

## GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

Population. — Gloucester, 9771. — Increase, 1590—Houses, 1713.

Cirencester — Males, 2286. Females, 2701.—Increase, 447. — Houses, 1006.

Chipping Sodbury — Males, 516. Females, 543.

*Married.*] At Cheltenham, the Rev. R. Whateley, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxon, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late W. Pope, esq. of Hillingdon, Middlesex. At Evenlode, Mr. Archer, surgeon, of Stow-on-the-Wold, to Sophia, only daughter of the Rev. W. Jones.—S. T. Scroope, jun. esq. of Dauby Hall, Yorkshire, to Mary, eldest daughter of J. Jones, esq. of Llanarth Court, Monmouthshire.—The Rev. Ed. Probyn, second son of the Rev. J. P. of Long Hope, to Juliana, second daughter of the late P. S. Webb, esq. of Milford House, Surrey.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, Louisa, wife of T. Turner, esq. and second daughter of D. Walters, esq. of Barnwood House.

At Bristol, Mrs. Watts, wife of Mr. W. Hosier.—John, eldest son of the Rev. J. Holloway, minister of Countership Chapel, 23.—The widow of Capt. T. Wittheridge, 65.—Mr. D. Mitchell.

At Monmouth, J. D. Parsons, esq. adjutant of the county militia.

At

At Cheltenham, the wife of Col. O'Neill.

At Old Sodbury, Mr. J. White.

At Tewkesbury, in her 58th year, Jane, wife of Mr. J. Evans, draper.

At Abergavenny, B. Gabb, sen. esq. an eminent solicitor.

At the Hythe, J. Hurd, esq.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] T. Dunbar, esq. M.A. Ashmolean Custos of the University, to Clem. Symonds, only daughter of S. Trickey, esq. of Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, London.—Mr. J. Deane, of Bath, to Mrs. Herbert, of New Inn-lane, Oxford.

*Died.*] At Oxford, 36, Mr. W. Copeland.—Mr. W. Shepherd, 67, for the last 29 years porter of Christ Church.

At Banbury, Mr. Cox, publican.

#### BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

**POPULATION.**—Clewes—Males 406, Females 436, Houses Inhabited 141, Uninhabited 2. Farringdon—Inhabitants 2271; Increase 428. Newbury—5947; Increase 1072.

*Married.*] At Radclive, near Buckingham, H. Smithson, esq. to Mrs. A. Tate.

*Died.*] At Aylesbury, Mr. Hickman, surgeon.

At Reading, in her 76th year, Mrs. Richards, widow.

At Wokingham, J. White, esq. M. D.

At Milton Keynes, the Rev. L. Loraine.

In his 79th year, R. Dalzell, esq. late of Tidmarsh.

At Cuddington, Mr. W. Jeffcott, maltster.

At Aston Sandford, Mr. J. Dover.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

**Population.** Hitchin 4448, increase 848.—Hemel Hempstead. Males 1931, females 2031, inhabited houses 735, uninhabited do. 32, increase of individuals 722.

*Married.*] J. Sargeant, esq. of Coleshill, to Miss Steed, of Orchard-street, Portman-square.—At Totteridge, W. Hammond, esq. of Whetstone, to Anne, third daughter of G. Randell, esq.—Lately, the Rev. Sir J. Filmer, bart. of Langleybury, to Esther, daughter of the late Mr. J. Stow, of St. Albans.—At Cheshunt, T. A. Jessop, esq. of Waltham Abbey, to Mrs. Pughe.

*Died.*] At Hertford, Mr. D. Cock, stonemason.

H. Round, esq. of Abney House, Woburn.

The Rev. W. Hawtayne, 34 years rector of Elstree.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Market Harboro', Mr. S. C. Bosworth, to Miss M. E. Balaam, of Northampton.—At Peterboro', Mr. Crisp, to Miss E. Colls, late of Stamford.—At Northampton, the Rev. H. S. Hopwood, of Bath, to Maria, daughter of J. Hall, esq. banker, of Northampton.

*Died.*] At Northampton, 66, Mr. J. Hall.

At Floore, 80, Mrs. M. Kerby.—S. Freeman, gent.

At Great Houghton, Mrs. M. Atkinson, daughter of the late Capt. R. A. of the 10th Dragoons.

At Bramston, 76, Mr. R. Radburn, carpenter. He had been more than 50 years in constant employment at Welton-place, under four successive masters, all of whom appreciated his value as a good and honest man.

Elizabeth, wife of Mr. George, of Great Houghton, near Northampton.

Capt. Sparke, R.N. of Denford, youngest son of the late H. Sparke, esq. of Knuston Hall.

At Blakesley, J. White, esq. M.D. of Workingham, Berks.

In his 68th year, Mr. R. Fascutt, of Boughton.

Aged 54, the Rev. T. Watts, late of Plumpton.

#### CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

A noble bridge was opened, June 28, to the public at the Eau Brink; the cut and the whole of this extensive undertaking are expected to be finished July 31st.

At Cambridge, lately, an act passed the senate to enable the Vice-Chancellor and Syndies to contract with the Master and Fellows of Peter House to alienate, for the site of the Fitzwilliam Museum, a space of their property extending 400 feet northward, and 100 feet in depth from east to west.

**POPULATION.**—Wisbeach, St. Peters—Males 3017, Females 3498; Increase 1200.

*Married.*] Mr. G. Shaw, of Billericay, Essex, to Miss Brown, only daughter of the late R. Brown, M. D. of Huntingdon.—The Rev. J. Cheap, rector of Wimpole, to the youngest daughter of the late R. Simpson, esq. of York.—S. G. Smith, esq. 2d son of J. S. esq. of Woodhall Park, Herts, to Eugenia, 3d daughter of the Rev. Dr. Chatfield, vicar of Chatteris.—W. Simpole, gent. to Miss Dickenson, both of March.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, 63, Mr. W. Bland, opposite St. Peter's college.—Mrs. Shedd, wife of Mr. W. S. jun.

At St. Ives, at a very advanced age, J. Barnes, esq.

At March, 24, Mr. C. Cave, millwright.—Mr. W. Belsted, publican, 57.

Lately, in his 65th year, Mr. D. Fryer, an opulent grazier of Chatteris.

At Upwell, 67, Mrs. Bacon.

The Rev. H. G. Sperling, rector of Papworth St. Agnes, 28.—At Quy Hall, in his 73d year, T. Martin, esq.

Aged 76, R. Taylor, esq. of Harston.

At Huntingdon, in his 54th year, Mr. Ashby, coach and waggon proprietor.

#### NORFOLK.

**Population.** Lynn 12180, increase 921, Houses



Houses inhabited 2544, uninhabited 67, building 18.

St. Clement's Parish, Norwich: Males 1076, females 1288. Total of the city, males 2288, females 27,307, increase on the whole 12,960.

*Married.*] At Bluckling, the Rev. Dr. Warren, of Greenwich, to Miss Churchill, daughter of the Rev. J. D. C.—J. H. Steward, esq. son of J. S. Esq. alderman of Norwich, to Harriett, third daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, of North Walsham.—At Lynn, Mr. S. Carr, copper-plate printer, to Miss Smith.—Mr. Cater, of Norwich, to Susan, second daughter of J. Oxley, esq. of Gorleston.—At North Walsham, Mr. J. Stevens, Wesleyan minister, to Miss St. John, of Hockford-cum-Whitwell.—At Eaton, T. S. Day, esq. of Norwich, to Miss Colman.

*Died.*] At Norwich, Mrs. Hardy.—In her 42d year, Mrs. E. Phillips.—In his 72d year, Mr. G. Howes.

At Lynn, 20, Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. J. Molbourne.

At Yarmouth, Mr. J. Callow, wheelwright.—Mrs. E. Fry, 31.—Mrs. M. Dawkins, 22.

At Alboro', 74, Mr. W. Hewett, an industrious and useful school-master.

At Wells, Mr. Elgar, grocer.

The Rev. M. Carthew, M.A. vicar of Mattishall, &c.

At Holt, 65, Mrs. Sales, widow.

At Swaffham, 82, Mrs. Harwin.

At Aylesham, 48, Mrs. A. Durant, of the Bell Inn.

At Blakeney, 77, Mrs. Reb. Taylor.—At Oporto, 54, Capt. G. Holland, of Yarmouth.

#### SUFFOLK.

A new street is contemplated at Ipswich to form a handsome avenue to the front of the New Assembly Rooms, and extend in a direct line to the inn on the Woodbridge Road.

Population. Bury: St. Mary's parish, males, 2300, females, 2924. St. James's, males, 2273, females, 2496. Total increase, 2061.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Leathers, to Miss H. Harvey, both of Creeting.—Mr. Loveit, to Miss H. Upcroft, both of Cuddenham.—Mr. Chaston, of Mendham, to Marianne, second daughter of Mr. Welham, of Dennington Hall.

*Died.*] At Bury, in his 21st year, the youngest son of the late Mr. Thomason, of Thaxted.—Mrs. Coe, widow, 76.—Eliza, only child of Mr. Allen.—Aged 19, Susan, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Lambert.

At Ipswich, 26, Mr. J. B. Dannely.—In his 78th year, Mr. G. Frost, of superior talents as an artist.—Mr. J. Sparrow.

At Walpole, the Rev. R. Wearing, upwards of 40 years a dissenting minister in this county.

At Walsham, C. Willows.—In her 87th year, Mrs. France, widow, formerly of Chelmsford.

At Finborough, T. Smith, gent. late adjutant of the Warwickshire militia.

At London, in St. George's Hospital, 40, Mr. W. Croft, game-keeper to the Marquis Cornwallis.

At Halesworth, 79, Mr. E. Lightfoot, many years surveyor of the Ipswich and Yarmouth turnpikes.

#### ESSEX.

Population.—Colchester—Males, 6500.—Females, 7516.—Families employed in agriculture, 506.—In trades, 1650.—Other Families, 955.

*Married.*] T. Wight, esq. of Woodford Bridge, in this county, to Louisa, youngest daughter of J. Humphries, esq. of Serlestreet, Lincoln's Inn.—At Colchester, Mr. Knopp, to Miss Nichols.

*Died.*] At Colchester, Elizabeth, widow of the late C. Mathews, esq.—Lieut.-Col. Covell, late of the 24th dragoons.

At Braintree, in her 28th year, Martha, wife of Mr. B. Dixon, jun. surgeon.

At Bythorn Hall, in her 91st year, Mrs. E. Burleigh, relict of the late Mr. Alderman B. of Cambridge.

At the Parsonage, Langdon Hills, 78, the Rev. J. Moore, L.L.B. rector, and one of the priests of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, &c.

At Nasing, in his 84th year, W. Palmer, Esq.

At Saffron Walden, the wife of Mr. Frye, of the Academy.

F. Unwin, esq. of Coggeshall, 83.—Mrs. Hervey, widow, of East Bergholt.

At Halstead, the Rev. D. Ibbetson, M.A. rector.

#### KENT.

POPULATION.—Smarsden Parish; males 555; females 483; total increase 160.—St. Lawrence, Thanet; males 790; females 811; increase 185.—Walmer; males 780; females 838; decrease 576, from the barracks being removed.

*Married.*] At Dover, Count Senni, from Switzerland, aged 82, to Miss Mignot, aged 19, from the British Hotel at Calais.—C. T. Pattinson, esq. of Ibornden, to Miss Hodges, daughter of T. L. H. esq. of Hempstead Place.—F. Payne, esq. of Dover, to Miss R. Sandford, of Folkstone.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, 23, Mrs. Avan, wife of Mr. A. fellmonger.—Mrs. 'Benefield, 89.—Catherine, wife of Mr. Alderman Jones.—Of the small pox, Thomas, son of Mr. Duly.—J. H. Gillman, youngest son of Mr. D. G. of the White Lion Inn.

At Folkstone, 45, Mrs. Crowley, wife of Mr. C. officer of Excise.

At Sandwich, 81, Mr. W. Juddery.—The eldest son of Mr. W. Colland, builder, 20.

At Maidstone, 60, Mrs. Ling.

At Ramagate, by suicide, 43, Dr. Andrews,

draws, formerly of Greek-street, Soho, but of late, resident medical attendant in the family of Mr. Coutts, the banker. Having left Mr. C.'s house on a visit to General Meade, he found on his return, that another medical gentleman had been called in. This is supposed to have preyed over anxiously on his mind.—Alice, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lickorish, of Wolston, Warwickshire.

At Biddington, 23, Mrs. Boorman, wife of Mr. W. B. yeoman.—Mr. J. Woodgate, wheelwright, 30.

## SUSSEX.

**POPULATION.**—Subdeanery Parish in Chichester, 3309; increase 1874. The complete census of the city is not yet made up.—Eastbourne, males 1226; females 1381.

*Married.*] In London, H. B. Curteis, esq. eldest son of E. J. C. esq. M.P. for this county, to Sarah, second daughter and coheirress of the late R. Mascall, esq. of Peasmarsh Place.—At Horsham, F. B. Clough, esq. of Denbigh, to Miss E. B. Marshall.

*Died.*] At Lewes, G. Pike, esq.

At Chichester, almost suddenly, G. W. Thomas, esq. 72, and J. Williams, esq. The former was five times M.P. for the city, and the latter his principal supporter against the Richmond interest.—Miss Hollest.

At Storrington, in his 58th year, G. Dixon, esq.

## HAMPSHIRE.

**Census of the Town and Parish of Portsmouth for the years**

	1821	1811	1801
Inhabited Houses	7527	5768	4393
Families	8676	7823	5524
Houses building	17	148	—
Uninhabited	532	95	25
Males	17544	15459	11696
Females	20835	18005	13691

Number of males above 100 years 1, females 2; males between 90 and 100 years 4, females 8.—The number of females in 1821, exceeds the males by 3,291.

*Married.*] At Southampton, Mr. Foy, to Miss Goodman. Mr. W. Look, to Miss New, of Newport.—Mr. Ferris, of London, to Miss Clay, of Portsea.

*Died.*] At Winchester, 25, Mr. J. Wick, baker.

At Southampton, 52, Capt. G. Smith, in the service of the East India Company.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Quick, wife of Mr. Q. sen. painter.—Lately, Lord F. Thynne, midshipman, R.N.

At Ringwood, S. Tunks, esq. banker and a county magistrate.

At Quarley, 76, Sir Thomas Champneys, bart. He was the descendant of a very ancient family in Somersetshire, and served the office of High Sheriff in it in 1775.

At Purbrook, near Portsmouth, J. Grigg,

esq. late coroner for the county.—J. Fitzwater, esq. of Cranbourne, many years confectioner to the late King.

At Chawton, 76, W. Prowting, esq. a magistrate for the county.

At Herriod House, Elizabeth, wife of G. P. Jervoyse, esq. M.P.

## WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Compton, of Brixton Deverill, to E. Prudence, daughter of the late Mr. J. Sainsbury, of Corseley House.—Capt. W. Bouchier, R.N. to Emma, second daughter of J. M. Jackson, esq. of Downton.—Mr. J. Boor, solicitor, of Warminster, to Mary, eldest daughter of G. Blackford, esq. late of Southampton.

*Died.*] At the Parsonage House, Clenstone, Mrs. Smith.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

**POPULATION.**—The fourteen parishes of the hundred of Bathforum:—Bathford, males 325, females 363.—Bathwick, males 1574, females 2435.—Easton and Catherine males 70, females 57.—Frestford, males 278, females 309.—Kelston, males 108, females 144.—Langridge, males 51, females 52.—Combe, males 425, females 430.—Northstoke, males 68, females 68.—Southstoke, males 119, females 139.—Swanswick, males 179, females 202.—Weston, males 898, females 1026.—Widcombe, males 2571, females 3309.—Woolley, males 55, females 46.—Walcot, males 9341, females 14,505. Total, males 16,257, females 23,074.

*Married.*] At Bath, the Rev. Mr. Brymer, to Miss Wilkinson.—R. Else, esq. solicitor, to E. Felicia, daughter of the late C. Street, esq.—R. Ford, esq. of Stowell, near London, to Mrs. Mackay, daughter of Mrs. Bowditch, of Taunton.—Mr. W. Witby, of Yeovil, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late B. Chaffey, esq. of Stoke under Ham.—W. R. Warry, esq. of Shapwick, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of W. C. Wood, esq. of Martock.

*Died.*] At Bath, Maria, wife of the Rev. J. Helyar.—Hannah, wife of the Rev. C. Sandiford, archdeacon of Wells.—W. Edwards, esq. late of Kennington, Surrey.—D. Clutterbuck, esq.—Mr. Perry, druggist.—Lieut. H. B. Woodhouse, one of the Harbour Masters of the Port of London.—The Rev. C. H. Sampson, D.D. minister of Laytonstone Chapel, Essex.—H. Cox, esq. 76.—Arabella, relict of T. Edwards, esq. of Pontypool.—In his 91st year, the Rev. Sir C. Wheeler, bart. of Leamington Hastings, Warwickshire.

At Taunton, Mr. J. West, wine-merchant.

At Shepton Mallet, S. H. Jenkins, esq.—D. F. Scadding, gentleman, a coroner for the county.

At Preston, near Yeovil, Mr. E. Pester, formerly a dealer in cattle.

At the Hot Wells, R. Goodwyn, third daughter of H. H. Harvey, esq. of King's Down.



Down.—Mr. J. Usher.—Mrs. Waleaton, relict of the late Rev. J. W. minor canon of Bristol Cathedral.

At Chard, 66, Mr. J. White.—At Clifton Hill, near Bath, Mrs. F. Wilson, daughter of the late Dr. W. Bishop of Bristol.

## DORSETSHIRE.

Population.—Heytsbury, 1329.—Increase, 306.

*Married.*] Isaac Fry, esq. of Wimborne Minster, to the eldest daughter of T. Moulden, esq. of Statenboro'.

*Died.*] At Poole, the eldest daughter of J. Bristowe, esq.

The Rev. J. Munden, LL.D. rector of Beer Hackett, and Corscombe.

At Weymouth, Caroline, wife of Mr. Small, surgeon.

At Woodsford, near Dorchester, of the small-pox, R. Antram, esq.

At Okeford Fitzpayne, Mr. S. Hallett.

## DEVONSHIRE.

Improvements in Exeter.—The removal of the last remaining house on the eastern side of the entrance to North-street; the ancient statue at the entrance to be replaced; the green sward to be extended over the site of the Old Treasury House in the Cathedral yard; Sun-lane to be widened; the projecting houses outside of Southgate taken down, and that part of the street widened; Broadgate to be taken down.

A new church has been lately opened at West Teignmouth.

A silver coin of King Edward IV. was lately found near Exeter, and purchased by Mr. Shirley Woolmer, of that city. It is about the size of the new crown piece, extremely thin, but in brilliant and high preservation. The obverse in part resembles the gold rose noble of 1465; the reverse differs a little. On one side, the Prince is represented in a ship, wearing a three-forked crown, indented with four holes, and his sword drawn; on the other side is a sun in the centre, surmounted by a rose and encircled with four crowns and four lions. As we have no account of any larger silver coin at that period than groats, it is considered a great curiosity.

Population.—Exeter, 23,479.—Increase, 4583. Tiverton, 8649.—Increase, 1917.

*Married.*] R. Cornish, jun. esq. of Totness, to Lucy, daughter of the late S. Ricketts, esq. of Wraxhall, Somersetshire.—At Tavistock, N. Rundle, esq. banker, to the only daughter of W. Harness, esq. surgeon.—At Collumpton, H. Melhuish, esq. solicitor, to Miss E. Clarke.—Also Mr. P. Martin, of Upton Moore, to the second daughter of P. Martin, esq.—At Lympstone, Mr. H. Martin, brother of the above, to Miss E. Baker, both of Taunton.

*Died.*] At Exeter, Elizabeth, widow of G. Pooley, esq. of Stogumber.—Mr. J. Berry, bootmaker, 65.—Miss E. Hake.

At Sidmouth, from the rupture of a blood-vessel, in his 24th year, W. W. Bingham, esq. son of the late W. B. esq. of Gameley, Somersetshire.

At Kingston, Jamaica, 28, Mr. W. Lake-man, jun. late of Standcombe, near Totness.

At St. Stephen's, near Plymouth, Capt. T. G. Caulfield, R.N. of the Windsor Castle.—At Tamerton, the Rev. G. Hawker, son of J. H. esq. of Plymouth. He had just entered on his pastoral duties as vicar.—At Stonehouse, Captain Salt, R.N.—W. Patterson, esq. of Picton, Nova Scotia.—Anna, wife of the Rev. G. Patch, rector of Puddington and St. Leonard's, Exeter.—Lately, at his seat in this county, Abel Worth, esq. He has left £10,000 to different schools and charities in Exeter.

At Teignmouth, the eldest daughter of R. Jordan, esq.

## CORNWALL.

*Married.*] The Rev. Orlando Mauley, minister of St. Petrox, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late P. G. Glubbe, esq. of Liskeard.—The Rev. Mr. Jennings, of Megavissey, to Harriet, daughter of Dr. Marshall, of Truro.

*Died.*] At Launceston, 62, Mrs. Autridge.

At Camelford, 77, Mr. C. Bate.

At Truro, Mr. A. Jennings.

At Penzance, Miss A. Colquhoun, eldest daughter of the late Lord Registrar of Scotland.

## WALES.

Population of Brecon 4321. Increase 1000. Parish of Neath, males 1366; females 1457; houses 640. Hundred of Llangafelach, in Glamorganshire, containing 12 parishes; males 4995; females 5180.

*Married.*] The Rev. D. Davis, D.D. rector of Holyhead, Anglesea, to Miss H. Holloway, of Emsworth, Hants.—J. Deere, esq. solicitor of Cowbridge, to Mrs. Rees, widow of the late W. R. esq. of Court Colman.—F. Fredericks, jun. esq. of Portmaur, Crickhowel, to Catherine, daughter and coheir of the late J. Williams, esq. of Dynfyn, Glamorganshire.

*Died.*] At Trewellwell, Pembrokeshire, 24, Mr. B. Mortimer, surgeon.—Near Milford, 92, P. Pavin, esq.—At the Mount near Bangor, Elizabeth, wife of B. Hewitt, esq. 40.

## SCOTLAND.

Number of inhabitants in Edinburgh and Leith, about 139,000. Increase 35,000.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, J. Jackson, esq. Commissioner of Excise for North Britain.

## IRELAND.

*Moving Bog.*—According to letters from Tullamore, King's county, this extraordinary occurrence first took place June 26. After some convulsions, it burst forth from its site, (Kilmalady) and in less than an hour

hour covered 100 acres of land, from 20 to 60 feet deep. It left no chasm behind, but the original bog is 15 feet under its usual level. It has since spread to a great extent, and is still proceeding with a terrific front, 200 yards wide and 8 feet deep, at the rate of 2 yards every hour. A. Fuller, esq. of Woodfield House, has a thousand men embanking before his house and endeavouring to direct its course in the line of Ballyboughlan. The upper country is completely inundated, and fresh convulsions have rolled the pasture lands before it, and apprehensions were entertained that it would get into contact with the river of Ballyboughlan. Roads and bridges are covered, communications cut off, &c.

*Married.*] At Dublin, E. S. Lees, esq. Secretary to the General Post Office, to Jane daughter of the late Captain Clarke, of the 40th regt.

*Died.*] At Coldblow, county of Dublin, D. George, esq. late one of the barons of the Court of Exchequer.

The late Dr. Beaufort, whose death was reported in our last, had rebuilt at his own expense, his two parish churches, a few years previous to his decease.

At Castle Lacken, county of Mayo, Jas., Earl of Tyrawley. His lordship was remarkable for the urbanity of his manners, and a punctilious sense of honour.

#### ABROAD.

The whole of the country of Siam was in a deplorable state in consequence of the spread of the *Cholera Morbus*, from Hindoostan, where it has carried off half a million of persons. In Siam its ravages were so dreadful, that at Bancok alone (the capital) upwards of 40,000 perished. The poorer classes

of the Siamese unroofed their houses to admit vultures and other birds of prey to carry off the dead. The King had convened a council of nobles, priests, and astrologers to ascertain the cause of this unprecedented mortality; when they were unanimously of opinion that it proceeded from an evil spirit in the form of a fish, who being disturbed in its usual abode in a far uninhabited country, had sought shelter there, and that the only method was to frighten him back with guns, muskets, drums, gongs, &c. Accordingly an innumerable number of the inhabitants collected along the sea-shore, to put into execution the imperial mandate; drums and gongs beat in all directions; and thousands of the Siamese plunged into the sea with spears, swords, stones, and other missiles, to frighten the fish; but when the scene ended, about seven at night, upwards of 7,000 souls were left dead, with the *cholera morbus* on the beach and in the water! what a triumph of priestcraft.

*Died.*] At Jeho, in Chinese Tartary, on the 2d of Sep. last, the Emperor Kea-king. The express from Peking mentions, that his Imperial Majesty on the 25th of the 7th moon, at Jeho, departed to ramble among the immortals. The Emperor was of the Ta-tsing dynasty, aged 61 years, 25 of which he sat on the throne. He was the 14th son of Keen-lung. Since he mounted the throne, the great body of the people have loved him, and praised him as a beneficent prince. His government has been, upon the whole, better than that of the princes of the former dynasty (Ming.) He seems to have been capricious, under the influence of his minions; fond of drink; distrustful; harassed by superstitious fears; often guilty of persecution; but upon the whole not an oppressor.

#### TO OUR READERS.

In our next Number we shall give POPE'S HOUSE at Binfield, and in the next following "JOHN BUNYAN'S HOUSE" near Bedford. We have already sixty subjects prepared, and they will evidently form the most interesting series ever presented to the public. Some impressions will be taken on India paper at 1s. 6d. each. Local anecdotes of the houses and persons will always be most acceptable. An extra-quantity of the last Magazine was printed to accommodate persons desirous of commencing with the series.

The unavoidable length of the article on Napoleon, has occasioned the postponement of some miscellaneous matter. We should be glad to receive further information from the gentleman who knew Junius, and also relative to the Fair Quaker; the letter relative to whom has excited so lively an interest.

The USUAL SUPPLEMENT, replete with interesting matter, with Indexes, &c. was published with the present Number, with which it ought to be delivered.

At the commencement of our FIFTY-SECOND VOLUME, we return thanks to our early and new friends, for their liberal and persevering patronage of this Miscellany, to an extent never before equalled in the history of periodical literature; and we feel it our duty to assure them, that although periodical works have increased in our time from ten or twelve to one hundred and twenty, yet this Miscellany still maintains an unrivalled circulation at home and abroad, and we believe never stood higher in its literary reputation.

For the further gratification of our Readers we have annexed to this Number at a considerable expence, a general view, from an original drawing, of THE CORONATION FESTIVAL IN WESTMINSTER HALL, taken at the moment of the approach of the Champion, accompanied by the Marquis of Anglesea and Duke of Wellington, followed by the Gentlemen Pensioners with the covers for the King's table. Impressions in colours may be had separately at 2s., and an extra number of the Magazine is prepared to meet any extra demands.